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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 78 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Ottawa Verdict Kills Indo-British Pact

Taxi Strike Declared In City

MIDNIGHT SCENES OF CONFUSION

Patrons Stranded Outside Clubs And Theatres

The Taxi-Drivers' "strike" was declared at midnight on Tuesday. Of the 1,200 Taxis plying for hire, it is understood only 3 were submitted to the Police for the usual test.

SCENES OF CONFUSION

Confusion reigned supreme outside theatres, clubs, hotels and restaurants last night when their patrons came out after 12 o'clock to find that those of them who did not possess the luxury of a motor-car, had either to foot it home or subject themselves to be driven home in a Victoria at a speed which gave one sufficient food for thought at that hour of the night.

NO "APRIL FOOL" JOKE

The resolution passed at the meeting of the Taxi-Drivers Union on March 29, to suspend their business as and from April 1, was given effect to at mid-night on Tuesday.

All the taxis which generally took their stand outside cinemas, hotels, restaurants and at important licensed taxi stds, were withdrawn at 12 o'clock from the streets.

Long lines of gharrys was took their places outside the centres to-night.

Those returning from cinemas and hotels to their homes were hard put to fix up a reasonable price to be conveyed home by victoria wallas. They appeared to be in no mood to make any usual concessions, as their rivals were now out of the streets and B. E. S. T. Buses having retired for the nights.

Some of the taxi-drivers were seen moving about looking for any black-legs but upto now none of them have been spotted.

"It is not an 'April Fools' joke," a taxi-driver remarked to one of the press representatives when questioned whether, with the dawn the taxis would once again return to their places on the stands.

STOP PRSS

ITALY'S GOLD HOLDINGS.

LONDON, March 31.

The Bank of Italy annual statement affords a glimpse into Italy's financial position which has been shrouded in mystery since October 1935. The bank's gold holdings on 31st December totalled 48.7 million sterling compared with 63.4 when the bank ceased publishing weekly returns. Moreover, of this remaining amount, two million were exported to Switzerland in January further two million in February and at least four million in March. Thus the present holding must exceed 40.7 million, probably substantially less, as it is believed also fair quantities were exported to France both for commercial payments and support drafts. Thus if the drain continues at the same rate as in last two months, 1935 stocks will entirely exhausted in five or six months.—Reuter.

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA March 31.

Our Baroda correspondent writes to say that:

Mr. Kanjibhai Vallabhbhai Amin and Seth Kalyanji have been elected members of State Representative Assembly from Mehsana District.

Our Baroda correspondent writes to say that:

Mr. Abbas Tyabji and party are in a three weeks' tour in villages of Amreli district for propagating Praja Mandal aims and have enrolled members.

FRANCE'S "NO" TO "HINDENBURG"

Giant Zepplin Flies Over Holland In Its Flight To S. America

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 31.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard Zeppelin "Hindenburg" states that the giant airship is flying over Holland on account of the international situation. It appears that France ignored the request for permission to fly over France. This will prolong the voyage by eight hours. Nearly 200 spectators witnessed the departure of the liner which carries 40 crew and 50 passengers, whom 35 are paying. The remainder are officials, and journalists. The baggage includes a motor car. "Hindenburg" is expected at Rio De Janeiro on April 3.

AVOIDING INEQUITABLE TRADE PACT

Shantidas Askuran Suggests Tri-partite Conference

NEW DELHI, March 31.

With reference to the proposal for a Tri-partite Conference between India, England and Japan made by Mr. Shantidas Askuran in the course of his speech on the Finance Bill in the Council of State, reference was not made to the Ottawa Agreement.

The speaker was anxious to see that the future of the Indian Textile Industry was adequately safeguarded and his proposal for a Tri-partite Conference was intented to prevent any onesided or inequitable arrangement being forced upon India to the detriment of the indigenous textile industry.—A. P.

AMED RAID IN VILLAGE

Loit Gang Meets With Resistance

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

An armed dacoity is reported in the village of Sherfattepura Ahmedabad District. It appears that a gang of dacoits raided the village at night, firing shots. The villagers gathered and offered resistance to the racoits. Three villagers were injured.—A.P.

EXODUS TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, March 31.

It is expected that the offices of the Government of India will close at Delhi on 25th April and will reopen in Simla on 27th April.—A.P.

VALLABHBHAI IMPROVING

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is improving though still weak.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Allahabad to-day.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN AMRITSAR

Police Force In Strategic Positions

AMRITSAR, March 31.

This evening at about 6 p.m. a Hindu procession in connection with Ram Naumi and a Muslim Mehdi procession in connection with Moharram coincided. While the latter was passing through Karmon Dechri, the Hindus are alleged to have objected to the tearing down of certain decorative flags by the Muslim processionists. This led to an altercation ending in a minor clash in which brickbats were thrown. Two Hindus were injured. The police who were present on the spot in large numbers dispersed the crowd with a mild lathi charge. Higher Civil and Police Officers and Magistrates reached the spot from Kotwali.

A SHOT FIRED

Immediately the report of the trouble between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in Karam Deori Chowk was conveyed to him, the Assistant Superintendent of Police with an extra police force hurried to the spot. He fired a shot and dispersed the mob.

The situation was then brought under control, but the city was immediately in a state of alarm bordering on panic.

Shops were immediately closed. Four Hindus, including the two injured, were taken to the Kotwali where the Deputy Commissioner and the Additional District Magistrate with other officials, are camping. At all strategic points police force has been strengthened. Although these precautionary measures were taken, the situation, it was stated, was well in hand.

SATYAGRAHA?

(8 p.m.) The re-formed Ramnaumi procession stopped in Nimakmandi Chowk. For the last three hours, it has been refusing to move till the arrested men are released. The authorities released the men and the procession was asked to move on, but still the procession is remaining adamant.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived this morning left for Patna this afternoon.

During his brief stay in the capital he held talks with Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant when views were exchanged further, regarding the future programme Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives at Allahabad, either on the 5th or 6th April.—A. P.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR INDIA

VIENNA, March 31.

It is understood that Mr. Subash Bose left Genoa on March 27 aboard M. V. "Conte Verde" and is due at Colombo on April 10.

—Reuter.

STIMULATE INDIAN INDUSTRIES

It Will Also Benefit Britain, Says Shantidas Askuran

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran speaking, on the Finance Bill in the Council of State regretted Sir James Grigg's refusal to accept the half-anna post-card and remove surcharges on income tax and super-tax.

He dealt at some length with the deplorable plight of the textile industry and drew the attention of Government to the imports of large quantities of Japanese artificial silk. Referring to the fiscal policy of the Government he pointed out the long delay in announcing decisions on reports of Tariff Boards on glass, and woollen industries. Since the present Finance Member assumed charge, he observed, there has been too much discrimination and too little protection and suggested revision of the present fiscal policy of the Government in order to ensure prompt and sympathetic consideration for claims of an industry for assistance.

After pointing out that the agriculturist had suffered very heavily in recent years and growers of crops like cotton were finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Mr. Shantidas appealed to the Finance Member to effect economies in defence and civil expenditure. He expressed his anxiety to see a spirit goodwill grow between England and India in the coming years and reminded the Finance Member of Lord Snowden's statement in 1929 that increase by farthing per week in earnings of Indian masses would enable Britain to double her trade with India.

BENEFIT TO BOTH.

By helping our agriculturists, assisting villager and stimulating development of Indian industries, he felt confident that the Finance Member would not only increase the prosperity and purchasing power of Indian masses but also confer benefit on the British trade.

The speakers' appeal to the Government to devote more attention to rural development and betterment of agriculturists condition was received with applause. His speech was punctuated with cheers when Mr. Shantidas made suggestions for raising the people's purchasing power and more protection to Indian industries.

Nazi Cabinet To Discuss Reply To Locarno Powers

BERLIN, March 31.

The Cabinet is discussing the reply to the Locarno Powers proposals this afternoon.

It is now considered likely the reply will be communicated to the British Government through the usual diplomatic channels rather than brought by Herr von Ribbentrop.—Reuter.

A London message announces the death of the Norman Hume.

ITALIAN CONQUEST

Occupation Of Wealthy Sultanate Of Aussa Announced

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ASMARA: March 31.

The Italian occupation of the wealthy and fertile Sultanate of Aussa completes an important political military conquest. Leaving Assab and Beilul some weeks ago, several Italian native columns accomplished the long-cherished, but difficult march across the Danakil Desert, infested with Abyssinian bands who attempted to frustrate the advance with guerilla raids.

The Italian columns were controlled and revictualled by 25 'planes, which made nearly hundred risky landings on unknown grounds without the loss of a single machine. The 'planes occasionally machine-gunned and dispersed the Abyssinian troops, including the desert cavalry.

The difficulties of the Air Force were increased by violent sandstorms when the machines had to be chained to the ground to prevent their destructions.

The Italians surrounded Fort Sardo, which cuts the principal caravan routes, connecting the Ethiopian Plateau with the Red Sea, while the occupation of Aussa brings the native troops nearer to Dessies than those at present confronting the Negus at Lake Ashangi.

RIBBENTROP'S FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

BERLIN, March 31.

The decision to sent Herr von Ribbentrop to England by aeroplane this afternoon was reached after bewildering moves. The meeting of the Cabinet, called for this morning, was postponed until the afternoon and then it is understood the Fuehrer's reply to the London memorandum was not ready, but it is now believed Herr von Ribbentrop is bringing it.

The delay in preparing the reply is due to the difficulty of devising suggestions acceptable both to Britain and France as also to the fact that Herr Hitler is much influenced by the German election results and the Government's wish fully to consider M. Flandin's speech and proposals for the General Staff conversations.—Reuter.

"C. R." For Congress Cabinet Meeting

MADRAS, March 21.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has been invited to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, accordingly, is leaving Madras for Allahabad on April, 2.—United Press.

CABINET SPLIT RUMOUR DISCOUNTED

LONDON, March 31.

Rumours of Cabinet split on the question of the General Staff talks are discounted in well-informed quarters. It is pointed out that Opposition press has been constantly suggesting the existence of dissension between the Conservatives and the Simon Liberals, while the anti-Baldwin section of the Conservative Press suggest Conservative split. Meanwhile, it should be remembered that less than a fortnight ago the whole Cabinet approved the White Paper including the staff talks.—Reuter.

Bengal Home Member Goes On Leave

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Sir Robert Reid, Home Member, Bengal Government is proceeding to England by air on Friday next on four months leave. Mr. G. P. Hogg, Chief Secretary will officiate Home Member during Sir Robert's absence.—United Press.

India's Trade With Britain

Secretary Of State In Helpless Position

NO BASIS TO CHANGE ASSEMBLY DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: March 31.

Inquiries made in the Official circles indicate that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, which allows interference by the Secretary of State only in case of disagreement between the Government of India and the Legislature, does not come into the picture in the matter of the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact.

Firstly, the Agreement was entered into for three years and Government undertook even in 1932 to have its revision by the Assembly after a certain period.

Secondly, Government have announced their decision to abide by the verdict of the Assembly, whether reached after a committee had examined the working of the Agreement, or in a full House.

Accordingly, there is no disagreement between the Government of India and the Legislature, and the Secretary of State has no "locus standi" to interfere.

Official view also confirms that, with the lapse of the Ottawa Agreement, the Indo-British Trade Pact automatically terminates.

BOMBAY IN WINNING POSITION

RANJI CRICKET TROPHY CONTEST

With 316 Runs To Win, Madras Meets With Disaster In Second Venture

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The final match of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament, which was postponed yesterday owing to rains, was resumed this morning at the Ferozeshah Kotla Ground.

Merchant and Baporia, resumed their innings exactly at 11-30 a.m. Baporia was dismissed before he had added a single run to his Sunday's score of 16.

Vajifdar joined Merchant, while Ramsingh the left-hand slow bowler relieved Ramchandra. Merchant greeting him with a four straight to the screen in the very first ball and pulling the second to leg. It appeared to be a tactical error on the part of the Madras Captain to put in a slow bowler at this stage, when the condition of the pitch required fast ones and of which Merchant took full advantage. Gopalan, however, kept the other end sending another maiden over.

MERCHANT HITS OUT.

The Madras fielding continued to be very good. Subsequently Ramsingh varied his length. For sometime Vajifdar felt uncomfortable on his balls and it was after fifteen minutes that he snatched the first run. This ball too he lifted behind the bowler where, however, there was nobody to hold him. At 59 Ramanathan replaced Gopalan, Vajifdar sending his second ball to the ropes. Merchant followed it up hooking Ramsingh for a four. Both batsmen, however, played cautious game, but cheered up the crowd with good strokes. At 47 Gopalan again took over from Ramnathan and 9 runs later retired in favour of Uttappa whom Merchant greeted with a four.

The first century was hoisted after 150 minutes' play with Vajifdar sending Uttappa to the ropes. The new bail was entrusted to Ramchandra and Krishnaswamy, Merchant hitting the latter to the boundary in two successive balls and putting up his individual fifty after 144 minutes' stand at the wicket.

At lunch the score Board indicated 112—4—16.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Gopalan and Ramchandra bowled after lunch. Merchant and Vajifdar who were now settled down speeded up the score playing pretty shots all round the wicket. A double change was rung in at 126, when Uttappa came in place of Ramchandra and Ramsingh took over from Gopalan. Merchant was merciless to full tosses and did not excuse Ramsingh whom he sent to the off boundary. At 40 Vajifdar was chopping a ball from Uttappa, but the ball went back from bat, just avoiding the wicket. A little later Vajifdar hit Ramsingh forcefully. Uttappa intercepted the ball in its flight, but was unable to hold it. 100 of the fifth wicket partnership were registered after 113 minutes' play when Merchant cut Ramsingh for a four. At 157 Merchant was out l-b-w to Ramsingh in the last ball of the over for 79, Vajifdar being 47. The pair carried the score from 47 to 157 and made this brilliant stand, the best of the innings, at the most critical juncture when the wicket favoured the bowler.

VAJIFDAR CAUGHT.

Vajifdar was out in the next over off Ramsingh, being held at cover by Gopal for the addition of one run to the total, having himself scored 48. Another wicket fell when Wadkar was well held by Uttappa off Ramchandra who relieved Gopalan at 167. It was a pretty hard catch. Wickets thereafter fell fast. Khot partnered Patell and gave not a difficult high catch to Ramanathan off Ramsingh, but was not accepted. Khot, however, it appeared had entered with hitting out intention. Ramsingh bowled exactly the similar ball and Khot again gave a catch to Uttappa at hit on. Uttappa, of

(Continued on page 14)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a few District Organisers on pay Rs. 90 including T.A. to push our Doyles' Tea and miscellaneous goods. Apply to:—B. Doyles' and Co., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5852).

Wanted clerks, typists, accountants, managers, lawyers, overseers, sub-overseers, graduates, doctors and engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5854).

Wanted a qualified Resident Engineer for the Chapra Electric Supply Works. The applicant should have five years practical experience of working in a responsible capacity in some electrical supply undertaking. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 5th April 1936. to the Licensee, The Chapra Electric Supply Works, Chapra. 5851.

Wanted a qualified Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor for the Vile Parle Municipality, temporarily for Road Works. Pay between 75-100 and Rs. 50-60 respectively according to qualifications. Knowledge of the use of Levelling Instruments and Surveying essential. Apply with copies of testimonials on or before 10th April, 1936. Caesar D'Mello, President. Vile Parle Municipality. 2614.

Wanted a Director for D. I. Jubilee Institute, Lahore. The applicant should have good business experience, should be a keen industrialist and should be mechanically minded. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 200 to 300. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College M.C., Lahore. (2613)

Wanted respectable Canvassers to sell shares worth Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 within 2 months, of an influential Life Office, shortly commencing business, on the basis of getting a share in the Managing Agency. Apply Box No. 2603, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Energetic youngman, with some knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting, good knowledge in English, Marathi, and Arithmetic. Seeks position of a Clerk. Ready to use his own 'Typewriter' write to Box No. 5850, "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23513. (5849).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

One Baby Morris, in very good condition. Inquire 'Phone No 89325. (5346)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Next session of training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service (L.S.G.D.) conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April, 1936. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2784).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted paid agents and chief agents to popularize House Purchase, Mortgage Loan and Ten Rupees Debenture (Life & Marriage) schemes. For particulars and Prospectuses, apply to the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras. (5853).

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman): Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

The Supplement to the November, 1935, Issue is now available and will be delivered to Subscribers at any of the Company's Exchanges on application.
BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.,
2813

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Allotment Letter & receipt No. 8036 for 50 shares Nos. 518237 to 518286 of the Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of late Ghashiram Jaigopal is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.
(Sd.) RATANLAL JAIGOPAL,
5855.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 2 CERTIFICATES for 20 Shares Nos. 42143/52 & 6216/25 of the Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. standing in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Sarupchand have been lost or mislaid.
The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above CERTIFICATES in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.
MOHANLAL SARUPCHAND,
MANSA, Mahi Kantha.
5856.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that all taxes leviable on motor vehicles under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act 1935 will be received with effect from the 1st April, 1936, at the Motor Vehicles Department of the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, between 10-30 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.
C. H. REYNOLDS.
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Motor Vehicles & Taxation.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 30th March 1936.
2823.

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS ARE WARNED against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving back the bills duly receipted at the time of payment. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper are invalid and cannot be recognised.
Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any assessment matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor & Collector at the Head Office.
I. H. TAUNTON
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
1st April 1936.
2320.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Vile Parle Municipality for lighting streets from 1st July, 1936, by about 500 petromax lamps of 100 C.P. each within the Municipal limits.
The tenderer has to supply and fix the lamps at his own cost and also to burn and maintain the lights during the period of contract at his own cost.
Terms and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Municipal Office, Nehru, Road, Vile Parle, by applying in person during the office hours.
Tenders should reach the Municipal Office latest on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1936, upto 5 P.M.
The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reasons.
CAESAR D'MELLO.
President,
Vile Parle Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Nehru Road,
Vile Parle, 27th March, 1936.
2601

Public Notices.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

"The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 20th April to TUESDAY, the 5th, May, 1936, both days inclusive.
The FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividends, the election of Directors, and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted."
By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
2817

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE of valuable artistic furniture, by Wimbridge & Co., and others, at "Arthur Seat," opp. Mahaluxmi Temple, Warden Road, on SUNDAY, the 5th April, 1936, at 10-30 in the morning, the property of a gentleman comprising:—
Telescopic dining table to sit 24, 24 chairs without arms, side boards, dinner wagons, silver show cases, hand painted dining room screen about 20ft. long latest design drawing room, tapestry lined sets, cabinets, carpets, show cases, F. Weber (German) cottage piano, pier tables, fancy teapoys, one Godrej safe, 36in. high, Alabaster and Karara marble pillars, porcelain table and cabinet ornaments, artistically built wooden bedsteads, wedgewood carved panel and mirror door almirahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, verandah cane furniture; also 1 Cashmere wall nut carved card table, 4 do. chairs, 1 do. writing desk and 1 chair, 1 do. revolving book stand, wardrobe trunk, mahoganised round gate leg table, old Indian pictures, and one Fiat (s.h.), motor car, 7 seater Landaulette, 6 Cylinder.
Property will be on view three days before the sale.
Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF PROPERTY, known as Dikshit Group advertised to take place (to-day) Wednesday, the 1st April, has been ADJOURNED 'sine die'.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY the 5th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rewa House" next to Mahaluxmi Temple, Warden Road, valuable household blackwood carved furniture by John Roberts and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield suites, cabinet gramophone, gun-sectional book-case, show-cases, teak and iron bedsteads, zoondah cupboards, sofas, rich English carpets, electric table fans, card tables, screen etc.
The property of M. 1. David Esq., proceeded Home.
Catalogues will be published and furniture on view from to-morrow.
BENNETT & CO.

RUNNING AMIDST CROWDED HOUSES!
BLAZING TALE OF LOVE, WAR and WOMEN.
A Sensational Story of a Valiant who defied Fate.
JAYANT PICTURES'
TAKDEER
Starring:
MEHTAB
ALAKANANDA, MARUTIRAO, SHERIF.
Don't fail to see this thrilling drama at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

CENTRAL
Near Albless Baug, Charni Rd., Just Off Queen's Road.
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Don't Miss This Unique Series of
M.-G.-M. SUPERS !
TO-DAY
Freddie Bartholomew and All-Star Cast in
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
THURSDAY
Jeannette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier in
"MERRY WIDOW"
FRIDAY
Norma Shearer, Charles Laughton and Frederick March in
"BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"
PLANS OPEN 'Phone 27787

But for Her Sacrifice.
her nation would have been a victim to the obstinacy of their nation's hero—
Rajput Ramani
PRABHAT'S great historical Musical
Starring:—
NALINI TURKHED
Supported by:—
NANASAHEB PHATAK,
SHANTA APTE, KELKAR,
MANE, BUASAHEB, CHHOTOO,
The picture that will present the glory of "Rajput" Court on the background of delightful Music.
.... soon to be shown at
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE

It's the Talk of the Town !
Blazing Drama of Human Passions against the thundering phenomenon of Nature!
Produced by—
EASTERN ARTS
Productions which gave you "BHARAT-KI-BHETI"
DHARMA -KI- DEVI
Starring:—
Kumar (Puran Bhakta fame) Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, Miss YASMIN, Mr. PHIROZE DASTUR, HARI SHIVDASANI, Miss MEMI ABUZA, KAMALAKAR and Comedian GOPE.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee 2-30 p.m.

Franco-Soviet Pact
AS RUSSIA SEES IT

(By Abdul Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)
e approval by the Chamber eputies of France of the co-Soviet Pact of Mutual asce, came as a good omen to eace loving people of the . The French Chamber of lies approved this most vital long-awaited act by a large ity, and thus gave proof that majority of the people of Fe stand by the 'peace bloc," apport the policy of maintag peace among the nation of world. The pact, it will be ed, was proposed by France to Soviet Government as far bas 1933 by Paul Boncour, and warmly supported by the late M. thou. It was signed by La and Potemkin on May 2, 193

Tact that the French Char of Deputies, in spite of the rous attack by the fascist oppon, approved the Pact is of tendous significance, especiallhen it has taken place at a thof grave occurrences in the tal of Japan. Tokio, which is throbable crater of the dreac volcano of war. The significa of the act is increased many, in addition, because of the fthat the numerous enemies he Pact in Europe, particularl Germany, Poland and Italy, Japan, in Asia, hoped and eted its early rejection by the Cber of Deputies as the result their united attacks, intrigue ad manoeuvres against it.

The in arguments raised by Germa against the Pact, was that Franco-Soviet Pact was nothinise than a secret treaty of the litary alliance type, and, therefo its ratification would violate e Locarno Pact. The same vs were held by Poland, while Y and Great Britain support the Pact as being a sharp trument of security and of mainning peace and they declare at it does not violate the Locarno Pact because it was open for all countries, including Germany to join it. Italy, of course, after the opening of the Abyssinian war, when she was recognized by the League of Nations as an aggressor, changed her mind and joind the opposition.

Tems Of The Pact

The Franco-Soviet Pact, whose full text was made public last year, bind its signatories to come to each ther's assistance at once in the ase of an aggression against eher of the signatories by a third ower in 'Europe.' This means tit in the event the aggressor bing a non-European State, i. Japan, against the USSR. Frace will not find herself bound to id the USSR. However, Japan by erself cannot constitute a great nace to the USSR, for it is uniwsally recognized that the USSR is far stronger and more than a mich for Japan. But the event of Ermany, Poland or any other Eurean Power coming to the aid of Japan will call France and her ales to the support of the Soviet Union. Thus the menace of agression is decreased by the ratificion of the Pact not only in Eupe, but also in Asia and the Fi East. It must also be remembere that Czechoslovakia, an important ally of France, is also a signacry to a mutual assistance Pat with the USSR, while Grea Britain is another favourable fator for increasing the significance the Pact. Support of the Pact is also expected from many other countries and is a fact which eerves congratulation because the gonger the "peace bloc" becom through the means of mutual aistance Pacts, the more negligb and less will be the chances fr an aggressor to launch a wr or to give vent to his dreadful signs through similar actions.

Russia Needs Peace

Nothing cld please the Soviet press and ublic opinion more than succes achieved by their Government the cause of maintaining peac Soviet Russia is completely lved and occupied with the buing of Socialism and a new societand any war would be a strong dacle towards reaching her goa at an early date. That is why Soviet press makes lively comms on the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact and expresses its sfaction and joy that the majity of the French people stand for peace. "Izvestia," the official an of the Soviet Government, mmenting on the Pact, writes an editorial:

"The large majority of deputies who voted for the Pact undoubtedly corresponds a still larger majority through the country. The right elemenand fascists who opposed it, withstanding this verbosity and confusion, are dictated to by pending election campaign."

Further 'Izlia" writes: "The Soviet Union continue to carry on with determdness and calmness its policy peace. Such a policy is dird against nobody, on the contrait is endeavouring to achieve ly one aim—the strengthening peace. That is why the publ opinion of the USSR hails tratification of the pact by the nch Chamber of Deputies."

"Pravda," tCommunist Party organ, writes nder the caption: "For Peace, Mal Assistance and Security":

"The sooner the Franco-Soviet Pact come iniction the clearer it will becom to Germany that her threats frightening no one. Only wh Germany understands this, whe become amenable to reasc only then will there be someance of her adhering to the lective system of peace."

"The oppone of the Pact in in other cries," continues "Pravda," 'atpted to represent the Pact a military alliance; while sincere friends of peace undend that the Pact has nothing immon with military alliance included between imperialist and aggressive States. Any country w is really interested in maining peace may at any time jthe pact."

The organ Soviet industry "Za Industriala," points out that: "The Patrengthens the political ties been the peoples of France and Soviet Union and also serve improve further the economic ations between the two count In this field, 'concludes thewspaper, "there are great possies of work in the interests oth countries."

ROYAL OPRA HOUSE
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OWING TO THE LENGTH OF THE FILM THE DAILY MATINEE WILL COMMENCE AT 3 P.M. INSTEAD OF 3-30 P. M.

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Manly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Fanin "Snehalata" at the Roxy.

Indian Film Composition

Crude Sage Stories Are Not Screen Stories

(By M. A.)

Sjt. M. A. cones his interesting analysis of the composition of Indfilm pictures.

If the traditional th requires a vague and a flowns to make up a "correct c there is absolutely no reasony it should be observed in thdernest of amusement art. I stuck to it, there will only b rut, tame and boring. Ther must not also introduce scen modern life. It may, hor, be alright for mythologicictures, not for modern stories

Make-Up And "Sets"

To tell the truth, now there is not much in a mod story picture but the moderake-up, scenes and acting are bad and require much m study than now bestowed. Ipossible that in actual life wmodern Indians live a hybrid but that is no reason why wey these unartistic, unaesthetifeatures' into the pictures wit bettering them a bit. Is anct copy of life, however, act bad it be?

Childish Aping

It is bad enough don when Indian modern life ot, as it is, without any art se but when it comes to cg American sensation scenes almost childish, naive and akable—below criticism. T is no meaning in them. Aging repeated shootings is art but seems to appeal to mind of "art producers" whe never seen a revolver or a in their actual lives. They however, the chief padding so-called modern love pictured what kind of revolvers? t shining automatic pistols ome old rusty Wild-West rers, often too heavy to hold le hand.

Jumbled Dress And Furniture

It would be far r for pictures—and far easir the Indian art sense arrange dian home scenes i Indian artistic fashion inst of putting all kinds and sort European furniture of widelyering historical styles, side side with imitations of mostre up to date back ground, ome tasteless Indian modearket, artworks. Even the ban dresses of Indian actors not chosen with sense or tast kinds of dresses being used he same person, most of thot properly fitting and pressed very often even crumpled. Thav be true of actual life but should disappear from pic on the screen.

Specialists Necessary

It requires specs even in Europe for inte decoration, just as it requires specially studious observers for European pictures depicting oriental scenes. But just as "Oriental" parts in European pictures are ridiculous, much more are modern parts depicting Western scenes ridiculous in Indian pictures. Think of Indians or even their European specialists inscenating a Western Cabaret in India. Neither of them are specialists in giving it a proper atmosphere and there are also no good cabaret artistes available in India to give the semblance of art to the scenes..... few white-faced girls, semi-European ordinary scenes sprancing about to a badly executed European gramophone music will not make a cabaret but an 'urgly' imitation of it.

A cabaret requires expert setting and world famous artists which cannot be created in India with any justice to the scene.

A world famous artists which cannot be created in India with any justice to the scene.

It also looks ridiculous when Indian actors are dressed in high-brow European clothes and do not know how to compart themselves with grace or even according to form and decorum which go with the clothes. Can it be a part of an Indian theme of art organically? The very dark face for an Indian theme cannot admit of "Europeanised" dandy dress—even if it were so in actual life.

Parody Of Western Stars

The dress which Indian grandees wear for Governor's functions does not suit films—nor the comportment of the wearers as in Taj Mahal Hotel. It may be true to actuality, is not, however, art but only buffoonery in films. Perhaps it is simplest to dress Indian actors in decent street clothes without much make-up to look like an Adolf Menjou, Maurice Chevalier or "Doug". I know Indians like a variety of "cuts' and moustache in daily life but such vagaries spoil the seriousness of their earnest parts. Only roguish parts can bear such idiosynchrasies.

Costumes Require Study

In a European Studio itself the directors consult specialists about the proper dress to wear for respective parts of even modern themes and the actors and directors must again consult specialists about the proper form of motion and comportment corresponding to the dress and scene. Sometimes going right of a person may itself be wrong form and there will be discussions about it before shooting or even trial begins. It will easily avoid mistakes when homely European dress is chosen and the acting takes place in an Indian home atmosphere. In trying to introduce what one does not know of European things, not only the dress and behaviour becomes ridiculous but the picture itself, even to Indian eyes accustomed to European pictures.

We cannot put much of modern love into Indian pictures. But it has to be introduced, less shootings and more of 'Indian' conflicts and behaviour will be appropriate. That will give a solution or at least a grace to the modern Indian lovers' problems, and will do justice to India. A murder is no solution even in Europe but it is easier to cover up want of effort by detonations of revolvers or drowning into a well. Anyway an Indian modern love problem goes better with simple European dress in an Indian home and atmosphere than with high-brow European dress and European cabarets scenes "made in India".

For the ordinary people, it makes no difference whether the actors are in European dress without reference to styles or in any clothes that may be found in any bazaar of imported cast-away goods—for they won't distinguish between the top-hat and tail-coat man and the wild-west man, especially when they are both possessors of Indian dark face and Indian features.

It is necessary also to commend a little, nay far greater, attention to wigs. Most wigs do not shade into the skin but "show up". The whiskers and beards—as well as white hair are easily recognised even in long shots, as just cotton stuck upon gum—and that very sparingly. Cotton is not suited even to produce the effect of a Santa Claus. Can nothing else help here?

BOMBAY TALKIES NEW PICTURE

Devika Rani Appears In "Abhagin"

Feverish activity is now afoot in Bombay Talkies' studios at Malad where "Abhagin", one of the three pictures simultaneously under production, is nearing completion.

As many as eight new songs, a number of charming dances and a powerfully moving story of absorbing interest, quite different perhaps from any yet seen on the screen, are the main features of the film whose title, "Abhagin" (Unfortunate damsel) aptly suggests the tragic tale. It will introduce Devika Rani in a new role to which her personality give a character true to real life.

"SNEHLATA"

At The Roxy

They were two gay birds—they loved—they sung, they flew in the sky of romance and imagination. Their happiness was bliss—but did it last forever?—Something startling happened! And the birds fell—wounded featherless.

Prakash Picture's second Gujerati picture of modern Gujarat. It stars for Kumari Panna, Ranjit, Kumari Gulab, Kumari Mohinee, Kumari Shirin, Umakant, Lallubhai, Ismail, Jayant. It has snappy and catching dialogues and lilting melodies. "Snehlata" is a picture of high standard running this week at Roxy Talkies.

A Python Dance in "Dare Devil" (Bhavnani Productions) at the Super.

From the "Deccan Queen" (Sagar's) at the Imperial.

"DIL-KI-PYAS"

Third Week At Majestic

Entering the third week "Dil-ki Pyas" is still drawing crowded houses at Majestic Cinema. The subject being written by late Aga Hashra Kashmiri, has succeeded to attract and appeal classes as well as masses.

The main character is played by Miss Kajjan in the role of an ideal Hindu wife sacrificing everything for the sake of her husband's happiness.

Miss Patience Cooper gives an extraordinary performance in the role of a fashionable woman who has imbibed all western notions.

"ULTIMATUM"

Third Week At Globe

'Ultimatum" is a picture of wonderful situations in which national spirit is at best is now drawing packed houses at Globe Talkies. Saroj Movietone's famous stars Yusuf Effendi. Miss Kharshed, Miss Zebunisa and Prabha Shankar give the best of performance.

"TAKDEER"

Jayant Pictures epic-stunt thriller "Takdeer" will be released at Globe Talkies next Friday. It stars Kumari Mehtab, Kumari Alaknanda, Marutirao.

SECOND WEEK OF "PAHADI KANYA"

At Lamington Talkies

"Pahadi Kanya" is showing for the second week to crowded houses who show no signs of dwindling.

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

Tackle Social Problems

Bhavnani Productions thrilling comedy "Dare Devil" or "Jung Bahadur" which has been released in Bombay from the 26th March last has been very much appreciated as it is full of gags and thrills from start to finish.

Their third picture "Dilawar" has just been completed with the shooting of the last scene showing the hero struggling in a tank to escape from a Crocodile. There are some sensational under-water scenes, which together with daring feats of robberies, hair-breadth escapes and fights on the edge of a cliff will rank it as a first rate attraction for lovers of thrills.

The rehearsals for their fourth production are fairly complete and shooting will commence within about a week. The theme deals with one of the pressing social problems of the day. The story is expected to make a strong appeal to all classes of people.

"SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART"

At The West End

Ranjit is first in releasing an all colour picture—"Soldier's Sweetheart". The copy is hand-coloured. Beautiful shades are seen in this coloured romance—Miss Gohar plays the heroine and Mr. E. Billimoria plays the hero.

"Soldier's Sweetheart" is running at West End from the 5th March and still going strong.

"Bhakta Nandanar" at the Apollo.

Kumari Jamna in a new release "Pujarin."

KOLHAPUR CINETONE PICTURES NOVEL SUBJECT

"The Times Of India"

Their long-awaited super production "Gangavataran" is receiving finishing touches and is expected to be out in this month. This picture is efficiently handled by Mr. D. G. Phalke.

"Woman's Challenge" a social picture under-production with the Calcutta Trio has a very powerful cast comprising of Miss Ratan Bai, Master Vithal, Master Modak, Mr. Nanasaheb Phatak, Mr. Hafiszee, Raja Pandit, Sudha Bala and Miss Anusuyabai. As for the subject, the picture will speak for itself. Mr H. C. Bali is in charge of music.

Another Social Subject is being directed by Mr. Jagirdar and is titled as "The Times of India". The cast is headed by Master Modak, Miss Meher Sultana, Miss Rajkumari, Mr. Jagirdar, Miss Leelavati Mishra, Mr. Powar, Raja Pandit, Eric and the new child-star Leela. The music is handled by Mr. Walawalkar and the dialogues are written by Pandit Anand Kumar.

"THE DARE DEVIL"

Bhavnani Productions' Comedy Thriller

The "Dare Devil" or "Jung Bahadur," a Bhavnani Productions' film, running at the Super Cinema, Bombay, from last Thursday, 26th March, is a smart rollicking comedy, mingled with romance and very original stunts. The story is appealing and unfolds itself with irresistible interest, comprising a great many thrilling incidents, exploits, and action-packed events. The central figures of the story are an insurance agent Jeevraj and his servant Dhondu. Jeevraj delighted at being chosen for the responsible task of handing over a diamond to the ruler, in whose State he is to do business for his firm, finds himself in a terrible tangled state of affairs, when he and his servant are mistaken for two other men they have never heard of. An unusual episode adds fuel to the fire, when to escape from this predicament, they land in the hands of a gang, who are after the diamond. Here the scenes become one mad rush of fearless and dare-devil dashes through a raging fire, on a fast moving motor cycle, through walls and giant streets of glass in a car and exciting scenes of a smashing fight between Jeevraj and a gangster on the roof of a running train. The romance between Jeevraj and the lovely Lakshmi, whose sister Sulochani mistakes him for her husband ends in a sensational climax when she is kidnapped and is rescued from a runaway train by Jeevraj who charters a special engine.

The direction is so deftly handled that there is no dull moment in the story, and all ends well, when it is discovered that Jeevraj and Dhondu each has a twin. The acting is spontaneous and natural—Nayampally as Jeevraj and Nargis as Lakshmi enact the leading roles excellently. Fatty Prasad, the laughter-provoking Dhondu, Shivrani, the non-plussed wife and a splendid supporting cast of Prasher, Prabha and others make this distinctly entertaining film colourful.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDIAN PICTURES

Reply To Motion Picture Society

The 'Talk-a Tone" publishes the following in the current issue a reply to the letter published here from the Hon. Secretary of that "Motion Picture Society of India" about the International Exhibition of Indian pictures at Vienna.

The Hon. Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India writes to say that the statements made by us in the November issue of our Journals, that the Motion Picture Society of India had not received any official invitation to participate in the International Exhibition, is entirely wrong and unfounded. They are, it seems receiving official invitations every year and therefore our statement is a mis-statement. Thanks and a thousand thanks for the same and we promise to behave like a good boy in the future.

But we feel that there had been some truth in our statement for after the sending of the films, the press had not received any news about the reception the films had at the exhibition. The Society was rather profuse in its advertisement when sending the films and after it had gone away, nothing had been heard about their fate. They themselves confessed that according to the paper reports they have heard of this and that. When an official invitation had been extended to an organ of another country courtesy demands that the invitee should send a report and if the Society had not received any such report after the film had been exhibited, why then participate in such a proceeding receiving such a scant respect?

We are bound to be contradicted if there had been any misleading reports. We have said enough about the Society in a special Editorial and till to-day not even a whisper is heard about those attacks we made. We for our part take, that the absence of such contradictions on graver matters amounting to a confession of their guilt. We wish that the Society could equally contradict those statements also.

We continue to observe the activities of the Society with sacredness that would even amaze their own President who we understand could not attend many meetings in spite of the fact that he was selected as the only man fit for the job."

Question Of The Week

Are Film Censors Conscious Of Public Opinion And Demands?

"Soldier's Sweetheart" Kumari Gohar at the West End.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Noble Example For Imitation

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

A few days ago I came across an interesting article in the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" from the pen of "A Critic" in connection with the birth of the Indian Hockey Federation. According to this writer, "The Indian Hockey Federation is one of the well-established institutions in the country, one which had rather an unostentatious beginning, but one which has probably been the most successful in co-ordinating the activities in the Provinces, and in scattered units over the cause of the game."

GWALIOR'S GREAT HELP.

Then he gives a short sketch of how the Federation was brought into being. To quote him again, "The idea of an All-India Federation for Hockey was initiated and given shape in Gwalior towards the end of the year 1924 and the beginning of 1925. Some keen hockey enthusiasts conceived it, and thanks to the ever-eagerness of the newly formed Gwalior Sports Association, under the patronage of that great and far-sighted Maharaja Madho Rao Scindhia of Gwalior, to extend its usefulness the idea was taken up by that Association, which was then presided over by a great sportsman Shreemant Sadashiv Khase Sahib Pawar, the then Home Member of the Gwalior Government but who is now the Maharaja Dewas (Junior)."

A CONFERENCE OF SPORTSMEN.

"The Association, he proceeds, assisted by Professor J. M. Ganguly set to work, to draft the Constitution and the rules and to correspond with the different provinces. A good opportunity presented itself for expediting matters when the Scindhia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament in November 1925 attracted entries from different places and of very well-known hockey institutions in the country."

"The Gwalior Association issued fourth invitations to various organisations as also to some of the well-known and influential hockey enthusiasts to an inaugural meeting during the tournament for the formation of the Federation."

AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

It was a very memorable meeting, indeed, not only because of the distinguished gathering, but also because of the weighty discussions which took place, and of the epoch-making discussions which resulted,—epoch-making because it was the first time that the idea of a Federation in the realm of sports was accepted and the different hockey institutions in the country agreed to come under a central body and work together in harmony and co-operation under it for the good of the game."

FEELINGS UPPERMOST.

"The most remarkable thing in the meeting was the welcome given by all to the idea. There was no petty individualism, no leg-pulling, no personal motives. But it was not all plain-sailing, and a storm seemed to be brewing when the Army Representative proposed, with rather a little too much warmth, that the headquarters of the Federation should be shifted to Delhi or to Lahore from Gwalior where it was formerly proposed to be kept for the time being. The following lines quoted from the "Pioneer" in this connection will be of interest:—

DISSENSIONS OVERCOME.

"Col. Turnbull of the Army Sports Control Board, Simla backed strongly the representatives from the Punjab, fought hard for shifting the office of the Federation to Delhi or even to Lahore. This proposal was resisted by Prof. Ganguly, supported by Mr. Burny, principally on the ground that Gwalior, where the idea of the Federation had taken shape, and which had a paid whole-time staff for sports and games, ought to be allowed to nurse the Federation in its infancy. The representative of the Bengal Hockey Association was rather mental, though that of Bombay was inclined to favour Gwalior, where eventually and provisionally the Federation was left for the time being."

DOWN WITH SELFISHNESS.

The "Critic" concludes his article thus," why cannot the same spirit be introduced in the individuals who are now warning over matters even sporting? Selfish individualism and perverted ideas of prestige are marring the prospects of such a popular game like football in the country. The solution cannot come through ingenuous schemes, which, on scrutiny, disclose the old order of things, however modified, against which others have rebelled. That way the remedy does not lie; there will be instead, more of distrust, more of misunderstanding. The solution will come very easily and to universal satisfaction from a change of heart, for which if necessary, let there be fresh men, fresh ideas, and the remodelling of whatever may come in the way."

SPIRIT OF GIVE-AND-TAKE.

I make no apology for quoting so extensively from the article mentioned above. Not only does it give us an illuminating history of the formation of the I.H.F. but shows how the spirit of give-and-take can help us in attaining our ideal. If all the football associations in the country were to work in the same admirable spirit, I have not the least doubt that a real and strong controlling body for the game could be established in the land before long without any difficulty. The real trouble at the present moment is this that the I.F.A. being the premier football association in the country is anxious to retain some of its importance and power under the proposed Federation, while some of the provinces being jealous of its high position are bent in undermining it.

AN APPEAL TO ALL CONCERNED

As I have explained in my previous articles, this attitude of suspicion and fear on the part of both, if allowed to continue and grow, would ruin football in India. I would, therefore, advise the I.F.A. to take the lesson of Gwalior to heart. Goodwill, sympathy and co-operation of all sportsmen are bound to give them their dues which they need not demand or try to impose. At the same time I would appeal to all the provinces to extend their wholehearted co-operation to them to bring into being a healthy and strong organisation which would be in a position to uphold the honour and prestige of India and Indian football.

S. H. Kutar won the 5-mile Walking Race of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club on Saturday evening.

Bombay Racing Season Comes To Close

Higgins Again Saddles Three Winners

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The curtain was rung down on the Bombay Racing Season yesterday when a moderate sized crowd found the sport profitable. No fewer than six well-backed winners obliged in a card of ten events. Roy Higgins who again saddled three winners, ended the season in a blaze of glory. E. Simmons was the only jockey to obtain a double. The fall of Jockey Mendoza in the second race looked an ugly one, but the lightweight escaped with a shaking and was able to ride Shell Out to victory in the Brocklesby Stakes later in the afternoon.

Golden Crown's success in the Second Dealers' Plate was very easily gained, and I doubt whether a more handsome Arab has been seen on this side for many years. The Kashmir Chestnut outclassed the field both in looks and racing ability. From the moment the barrier was released Golden Crown was never out of a canter. Tirpo and Jankiz Khan were under the whip up the straight, but they could not make the faintest impression on the favourite

STAFF OFFICER'S FAILURE.

Roy Higgins saddled two competitors in the Queensberry Handicap. Staff Officer who had run a good second to Fearless Prince in the J. J. Hospital Plate a fortnight ago, when he beat Woolworth by a neck for second place, was installed favourite. As invariably happens, the public had the mortification of seeing the neglected stable companion romp home. Argo's Heir scored at long odds while Staff Officer settled in the rear. As Woolworth ran true to his previous form, there could be no excuse for Staff Officer's miserable showing. Where Woolworth finished Staff Officer was bound to be according to the form book. This mystery like many others this season, will probably pass unnoticed. It is needless to add that backers of the favourite were very ruffled, and the remarks heard were hardly complimentary to those who are supposed to rule the roost here.

Shell Out recorded his third success in the Brocklesby Stakes after a thrilling struggle with Doreda, Lenadoon and Earlston, three short heads separating the four horses.

The Final Plate of 1-1/2 miles was won from start to finish by Al Muqbil who displayed rare stamina. Mr. Sampat's bay should make a great cup horse with proper care. Kutub attempted to spring a "Ramnavi" surprise but the apple cart was upset much to the delight of the numerous supporters of the favourite. Kutub had two runs before bringing off a coup, then he went into clover again until yesterday when the big surprise would have materialised but for the intervention of Al Muqbil.

RODE RACE OF HIS LIFE.

Davison rode the race of his life on Argyll in the Good-Bye Plate. Up the straight the favourite who was in a hopeless position, managed to find a tiny opening through which he squeezed in time to overtake Hill Note and Mr. Pip.

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; Second Rs 500; Third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's NEW HILLA, 9-1, Blyth 1

Dr. S. K. Pillay's FULL MOON 8-10, Brace 2

Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's BEST WISH 8-10 T. McQuade 3

Mr. M. M. Talib's SAIF AL IRAQ 9-3, Khaleel 4

Won by 1 length, short head and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 24-3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 34. for places.

Not run: Honeymoon (8-10), Tai Hilla (8-10), Nassar Allah (8-10), Maavan (8-6), and Italy (8-10).

Favourite: New Hilla (9-1 and Full Moon (8-10).

Winner trained by: H. M. Mahomed.

THE KAISER-I-HIND PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoum's YANOOS, 8-10, H. McQuade, .. 1

Mr. Dattajirao M. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL, 8-2. Burns 2

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's HAVANA, 8-6, S. Black 3

The Chief of Miraj, Jnr's AMIRULMULK, 8-4, Davison 4

Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths, and short head.

Time 1 minute, 21-4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 96 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 19 and Rs. 32 for places.

All Ran.

Favourite: Shara'a al Jamil (8-2).

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE KAISER-I-HIND PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN 8-2, Simmons ... 1

Mr. Sion F. Nissim's QUEEN SINGER 9-4, Burn 2

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha's SA'AMI 8-3, Northmore 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waabil 7-7, B. McQuade 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, neck. 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 22secs.

First tote paid Rs. 105 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling) W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties.—Winners, once, 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. Arabs in Class I, to carry 7 lbs in addition to the above penalties.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN CROWN 8-9, Burn .. 1

Mrs. K.T. Sampat's FIRPO 8-9, Simmons 2

Mr. N. Mathradas' JANKIZ KHAN 8-10, Davison 3

Mr. Diamond's Turf Boy 8-4, Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 4 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 49-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000, Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL 8-0, Davison 1

Mrs. F.G. Travers's HILL NOTE 7-11 (crd. 7-13), Northmore .. 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-9, Graham 3

Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE 8-7, Brace 4

Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush 8-3,.. S. Black 5

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, neck, head.

Time: 1min. 38-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance About 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. K.T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL 8-0, Simmons 1

H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's KUTUB 8-2, Brace .. 2

Mr. M.C. Patel's KABALA 8-7, Spackman 3

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-13, C. Hoyt 4

Mr. N. Mathradas' Mahboobat Tariq 7-7 (crd. 7-10), Davison 5

Not run:—Madhi 7-10.

Won by 3|4 length, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 53secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win: Rs. 14, Rs. 22, Rs. 28 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 4,000: Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR 8-6 (crd. 8-7), G. Hutchins 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH 9-0, Blyth 2

H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHEAP JACK 7-11. Graham 3

Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDEN 8-1, Harding 4

Maharaj Madan Singh's Beautaur 8-3, Burn 5

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 152 for win; Rs. 31. Rs. 18, Rs. 23 and Rs. 26 for places.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. R.B. Davison's SHELL OUT 7-12, Mendoza 1

Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 8-0, Burn 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LENADOON 8-0, S. Black 3

Mr. Eve's Earlston 8-12, Brace 4

Not run:—Garraveen 8-5.

First tote paid Rs. 40 for win; Rs. 19. Rs. 44 and Rs. 53 for places.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700 Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ASHVARAJ 9-0, Scanlan 1

Mr. E.F. Neilson's STRENGTH 7-11, O'Neal 2

Mr. O. Randall's CRYPTOGRAM 7-13, Spackman 3

Mr. R.P. Ebrahim's PICARO 9-0, Blyth 4

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Goblin 7-10, Burn 5

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 58 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 41, Rs. 39 and Rs. 56 for places.

INDIAN TEAM FOR OLYMPIC

Leave Selection To Sub-Committee, Says, Hon. Secretary

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Honorary Secretary, Indian Olympic Association has circulated the following note to all members of the Executive Committee:—

"At the meeting of the A. O. A. Council at Lahore the selection of the team was left over to be made by the Executive Committee. As the matter is of great urgency and as it may not be possible to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee I am suggesting that a sub-committee be appointed for making recommedations regarding the athletic and other teams. As far as I can see, we have no athlete of sufficient merit who can be sent over excepting perhaps Whiteside and Rounaq Singh. It may, however, be advisable to send a few crestlers. As the decision by the Executive Committee will take a long time I am writing to propose that this matter be left to a special sub-committee composed of the following who were present at the All-India Trials:—

Mr. N. Ahmed, Rai Sahib Lala Kirpa Narain, Messrs. E. C. Bhatty, S. K. Mukerji and G. D. Sondhi.—A. P.

Indian Olympic Executive

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Olympic Association will be held on April 4 in Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai's Room, Education Department, Civil Secretariat, New Delhi.

The following items will be on the agenda:

Selection of team and manager; financial arrangements; consideration of affiliation with the F. I. N. A. and other relevant matters regarding the formation of Indian Swimming Federation.—A. P.

Sir Norman Leaves Quetta

QUETTA, March 31.

The Hon. Sir Norman Cater, A. C. G. Baluchistan, who relinquished his charge to-day left Quetta this evening by the Quetta Mail.

The departure was private Col. A. E. S. Parsons, new Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, is expected to arrive about the end of April.—A. P.

Akola Condoles K. S. Syed Mubeenur Rahman's Death

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, March 29.

Khan Saheb Syed Mubeenur Rahman, M.L.C., breathed his last at Nagpur in the morning of March 25th.

On the night of the 25th March a largely attended public meeting of Hindus and Musalmans was held under the presidentship of Mr. Brijlal Bihani at the Kachhi Bazar, Akola and passed a condolence resolution.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

Two of the following frequencies will be used; GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Pariah." A play by August Strindberg. Translated from the Swedish by Edwin Bjorkman and adapted by Marianne Helweg. Production by John Pudney. 8-0 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8-5 p.m. The Composer at the Pianoforte—8: Hamilton Harty. A recital of Hamilton Harty's songs, sung by Isobel Baillie (Soprano). (Accompanied by the composer). Grace for Light. Sea Wrack. Lullaby. Lane o' the Thrushes. The two Houses. At Sea Hush Song. Herrins' in the Bay. 8-30 p.m. A Reading from 'Reminiscences of an Irish R.M." by E. OE. Somerville and Martin Ross. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra: leader, Bertram Lewis, conductor, Richard Austin. Solo Pianoforte, Arthur de Greef. From the Pavilion Bournemouth. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Brass Band Concert.

Bombay Programme

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management). 5-0 p.m. The Children's Hour. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Marathi Songs. Miss Gulab Dharadhar. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framroze A. Bode, B.A. 7-30 p.m. Film Memories. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bai Saraswatibai Fatarfekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman. 10-0 p.m. SB A Violin and Piano Recital. Mrs. Gwen Chenhalls, Violin. Mr. Aristide Eumorfopoulos, Piano.

Delhi Programme

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

6-0 p.m. P. S. Mukerji, Sarod—Pilo. 6-7 p.m. Radha Bai, Bhajan and Ghazal. 6-30 p.m. Rabab Music on the Harmonium. I.B.S. Orchea. 6-40 p.m. Radha Bai. Ghaza 6-50 p.m. P. S. Mukerji Violin Bhim Palassi. 7 p.m. Time Signal. Girja Shankar Chakrarty. Classical Music. 7-20 Choudhri Nathu Singh. 'Deha Git." 7-30 p.m. Radha Bai. azals. 8-0 p.m. R. B. Choud Choto Ram, M.L.C. "Muqaibazi." 8-15 p.m. Radha Bai. azals. 8-35 p.m. Girja Shank Chakravarty. Classical Music. 15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 Fools. J. F. Sinclair 10 p.m. Light Concert.

Cutta Programme

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

For cutta Time add 24 Minutes these timings. Time Signal alcutta Time).

VUC 3 metres, 310 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-3 m. SB "It Seems only Yester" A Comic Sketch. 1-36 p.m. T on "Importance of Unimport Things." By Kamal Bose. p.m. Musical Selections (Recor). 2-36 p.m. Kathakata. By Pt. ulya Krishna Bhattacharya. 36 p.m. Sanai Solo. Gopal ndra Gharui. 5-46 p.m. Recitat from the Holy Quran. By Haf Muteheruddin Ahmad. 6-1 p.m strumental Music. Gopal Chra Gharui—Sanai Solo. 6-11 p.Vocal Music (Bengali). Krishnandra Ghose—Ramprosadi. 6 p.m. Raga Demonstration by rish Chandra Chakravarty. 41 p.m. Vocal Music (Benga Kalipada Pathak—Brindabani ang. 7-1 p.m. Sarengee Solo. hhotey Khan—Mianki Mullaband a Dhoon. 7-21 p.m. Bengaling. Sm. Radharany—Kamod 36 p.m. An All Fools' Day. 7 p.m. SB News Bulletin in Engli 8-6 p.m. A Studio Concert. turing:—Con Aston—Light S at the Piano. The Harmonio—In Vocal and Instrumen numbers. Dismal Desmond—humorous monologues and pat 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecas eneral News Bulletin, Market es, Jute and Gunny Closing es. (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB strumental Music. Betar Orcha, conducted by Tarak Nath D 9-16 p.m. SB Modern Bengali ngs. Mrinal Kanti Ghose. p.m. SB Betar Orchestra 6 p.m. SB Light Bengali Son Sm. Provabaty. 10-6 p.m. SB ather Forecast, 2nd News Bin. Market Prices, Jute ard Gu Closing Rates. (In English).

AFGHAN TEAM FOR OLYMPIC

KABUL, (By Mail).

For the first time, Afghanistan is entering the World Olympic Sports at Berlin. The proposed team will comprise, apart from the Secretary, fifteen hockey players and one athlete, who will enter for the broad-jump and the hop, step and jump.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to place Afghanistan on the sports map by inviting the Second Western Asiatic Games to be held in August 1938 at Kabul.

The present team is very nearly the same as the one which toured India in 1934. It is recruited mostly from the army though some of its younger members are Government scholars. Shahzada Mohammed Yusuf Khan, Director of the Institute of Animal Husbandry, Kabul, who will captain the team, is already well-known in India, as is the centre forward M. Abdul Wahid Khan, accompanying the team will be Col. Mohammed Yakub Khan, who is also full time secretary of the Olympic Association, Kabul.—A. P.

NASIK PEASANTS CONFERENCE

Congressmen Decide To Hold It At Satana In May

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nasik District Congress Committee, held here, last evening, an elaborate scheme for the organisation of the peasants of the district on their immediate economic demands was unanimously adopted. In furtherance of this object, it was resolved that with the co-operation of the Baglan Taluka Congress Committee the president and secretaries of the D. C. C. should make arrangements for a conference of the peasants of the district at Satana, in Baglan Taluka, in the third week in the month of May.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande has already gone to Baglan in the same connection.

It is reliably understood Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is likely to attend the Conference.

A programme of the celebrations of the forthcoming National Week in the District was also chalked at the meeting.

CHAR PERFORMANCE

In Aid of Blind Relief Association

A lar audience, including Their Excies Lord and Lady Brabourne were present at the Cowasjeeangir Hall when a variety clainment and dramatic show held in aid of the Blind Re Association, Bombay. The prame opened with a pictures garba dance led by Mrs. Macka Mehta which was followed Mr. Homi Captain, the well-n ventriloquist, who kept the ence amused as well as amazeth his ventriloquists. He—and dummy—gave quite interestings. The Jewish Amateur natic Society then staged thy "Falsely Accused."

BHOPAL TEAM FOR BRIGHTON CUP

There ery likelihood that the Bhopam who took part in the nt inter-provincial hockey ament and who, though qu unknown in Calcutta, had distinction of defeating thnjab before they went dow one of the best sides in tournament, Bombay, will be coing in the Brighton Cup compn next month.

If the hi team take part, they will among the strong favourites the honours. It is hoped their captain, Nawabzada Yeul-Mulk Rashiduz-Zaffar Kinephew and son-in-law of Nawab of Bhopal, will come Calcutta with the team on occasion. The Nawabzada first class hockey player his inclusion will strengther side. He was unable to co with this team for the provir tournament because of gements connected with his iage, recently celebrated, to Nawab's daughter.

Bhopal ly proud of the fact that one eir team Ashan Mohammad i, has been selected for the Olc hockey team.

Kali Ch Singh, a constable who was ight duty in the residence r B. L. Mitter, Member o Executive Council, Bengal Gment, stole two fountain nf Sir B. L. Mitter and was enced to three months' ris imprisonment by the Chief dency Magistrate.—United Pre

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 10, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 8, 1354
Parsi: Meher 28, 1305
Hightide: 8-10; 21-07
Lowtide: 2-42; 14-18
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h: 53m.
Municipal Corporation 5-10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Friday (3rd April) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Moharram". All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Fort St. Booking Office, Byculla, Girgaon, M. Hill, Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim Mandvi, Grant Road. The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE R. C.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League Reception Committee will be held at Islam Club to-day Wednesday at 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ILSIOR—"Foreign Affaires." Dai- at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IL—"While Parents Sleep." Daily -30 and 10 p.m.
—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 10-45 p.m.
TOL—Haren Gosh Co.'s "Katha- Dances" Daily at 10 p.m.
TRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities'. ly at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LLINGTON—"The Three Musk- ts." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ER—"Dare-Devil." Daily at 5-15, and 10-45 p.m.
BE—"Takdir." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 d 10-45 p.m.
ERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi." Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WARD—"Devdass." Daily at 4, 6-30 d 10 p.m.
AL OPERA HOUSE—"A Mid- mmer Night's Dream". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AZA—"Follies Berger." Daily at 30 and 9-45 p.m.
LACE—"Escape Me Never." Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

O BAHADUR DEVSHANKERBHAI DAVE

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, Mar 28

am credibly informed that Rao adur Devshankerbhai has decided to serve any State in spite of seal offers, but to seek election in Reformed Council.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

A variety entertainment was given aid of the Vile Parle Home for phans on the 7th March at Tilak andir, Vile Parle. The proceeds of e function including the donations re Rs. 454. The expenses of the nction were Rs. 99-1-3, thus leaving net income of Rs. 354-14-9.

"EVOLUTION OF SHIPS"

A public lecture in English will be elivered to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir ublic Hall by Commander R. G. Mclement, R.I.N., on "Evolution of hips". Captain Davies, R. I. N., ill preside.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AT JUHU

A Summer School of Physical Training will be opened in May on the seashore at Juhu under the auspices of Sheth Anandilal Podar High School Santa Cruz. It will work from 1st May to 31st May.

The School will admit for training males of all castes and creeds not under 14 years of age.

Applications in the prescribed form must reach the Organizer Mr. Raghunath P. Shastri C/o. Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz, before 20th April.

Copies of prospectus and forms of application will be sent free on application to the Organizer accompanied by postage annas 2.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IT'S DARING & HILARIO

: : NEXT FRIDAY : :
EDDIE CANTOR
IN
STRIKE ME PINK !

Special Perince on the stage
OPENING TNT AT 10 P. M.

THE APITOL
Bombay's ing Theatre

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY!
D. APR. 1 AT 10 P.M.
US. PR. 2 } AT 6-30 and
APR. 3 } 10 P.M.

The Master of Indian Artistes

Shankaran Nampoodri
(GURU OF UDAY SHANKAR !)
KAIKATA

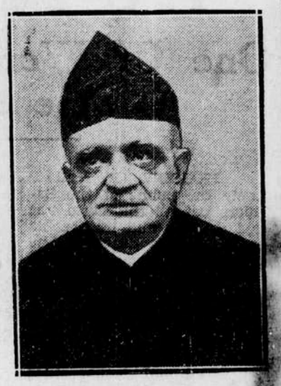
The graceful dancho s million admirers in all lands and climppeing to unravel the eternal mysteries of East !

DEBENDRA—KAI—RENDRA, SHANKARS
IN
CLASSICAL AND POPULAR
DANCES OF INDIA
with
SATI DE HE FAMOUS BNGAL SINGER
AND TH
12 YEARS OLDY PRODIGY KISHNAN

POPULAR PLS:—Rs 4, 1-2 & As. 9.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MAYORAL "GADI"

MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.


DR. POONSEY MEISHERI.

DR. (Mrs.) MALINI SUKHTANKER

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chhe-oki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.
Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a public meeting on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge). Messrs. R. D. Karve, Lalji Pendse and A. H. Gadre will speak on the subject "Utility of Birth Control." Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

EASTER GREETINGS TELEGRAMS TO JAPAN.

"From 6th to 13th April, 1936, Easter greetings telegrams will be accepted for Japan via I.R.C. or I.R.C.-M.S. at same rate as for D.L.T.S. with a minimum of ten words per telegram including indication X.L.T. which should be inserted before the address".

POONA SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The ninth annual prize distribution ceremony of the Hebrew School of "Suceath Shelmo" Synagogue, Poona, was celebrated on Sunday evening, under the presidentship of Mr. Benjamin Solomon. The annual report giving a brief history of the school and its progress during the last nine years was read.

The President then suggested certain improvements for the school, and announced that he would be entertaining the school children at a cinema show on Sunday next (5th April).

Prizes were distributed to the children by Mrs. Rebecca Benjamin Solomon. Light refreshments were then served.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. SULTAN OF MAKALLA

His Highness Sultan Saleh Bin Ghalib Al-kaity Nawab Saif Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Sultan of Sheher and Makalla left for his State by the s. s. Islami, via Aden on Monday last at 5-0 p.m. with his son Sultan Awad, Nawab Ahmed Baig and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, His Highness's Political Minister and Secretary in India, who is in the State Service for the last twenty years.

SIKAR HARIJANS' GRIEVANCES.

(From A Correspondent.)
AJMER, Mar. 30.

A case of injustice to the Harijans has been reported from Sikar to the Provincial office of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha, Ajmer. The facts of the case are that the Harijans of Palthana village are being refused access to a well by the caste Hindus, contrary to the previous mutual understanding. The Harijans helped the construction of the well in question with men and money, on the express understanding that they would be allowed to enjoy equal rights over the well along with other communities. But to their grave disappointment the undertaking was violated on the completion of the well. Some of the Harijans felt much over the breach of faith on the part of the caste Hindus, and resorted to hunger-strike; but to no avail. They have also approached the authorities at Sikar. The Provincial Board is making further enquiries with a view to make representations to the authorities and to persuade the Savarnas of the village.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

"Easter"—that's what the talk is about on the lip of both the young and old Christians in the suburbs. Dances, Socials, whist-drives, sports, concerts and various other functions are to be organised, but now I am told that on Easter Sunday the Sodalists of St. Francis Xavier's Church at Vile Parle are staging a religious play in Marathi, and the proceedings of the performance are to go to aid the deserving local charities.

I understand Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Administrator-General to the Bombay Government, is to preside. By the way I must tell you that the play is entitled "Sandlelam Mothim" and is in three acts so those of you that understand Marathi must see that you find yourselves there.

PARLE BRIDGE TOURNEY.

Now that I have told you about a play to be staged at Parle, I am sure it will interest you to know that Parle has started a bridge Tournament.

It looks as if the suburbanites have gone bridge-crazy. Some time ago Thana staged a bridge-tournament, then Bandra and Santa Cruz followed suit and now Parle is having one.

I am told th's tournament has attracted a large number of entries from all parts of the suburbs ..... I would not be surprised if I was told that some of the best bridge players of Bombay City lived in the suburbs, would you?

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

"Interested" writes and it sounds interesting too. "The suburbs from what one see's are progressing in every direction, but yet they are neglecting a sport in which India remains unbeaten.

Why I ask is there no Hockey Tournament run in the suburbs. Some years back there was one run by the Trio club which was played in Bandra, and evoked much interest, but this was stopped for some untold reasons.

Traffic At Bandra On Immersion Day Of Mohurrum

The public are informed that next Friday, April 3rd is the Immersion day of the Mohurrum festival. Taboots will be taken in procession through Bandra Town and for this purpose Ghodbunder Road immediately North of Mahim Causeway will be closed to Vehicular Traffic from 3 p.m. onwards.

The police will make special arrangements by which North bound and South bound traffic respectively will be diverted through side streets to the West and East of the main Ghodbunder Road. Since however, traffic will be particularly heavy on this day it is quite possible that the crowds that will assemble may result in vehicular traffic being completely held up for many hours.

The public who are likely to be travelling by motor car to and from Bombay on this afternoon are therefore advised in their own interests not to attempt to pass through Bandra between the hours of 3 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m.

RESERVE BANK LOCAL BOARDS

The nominations to the various Local Boards by the Central Board have been completed and the Local Boards now stand constituted as follows:

WESTERN (BOMBAY) AREA.

Elected Members—1 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 2 Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, 3 Mr. R. P. Masani, 4 Mr Sultan M. Chinoy, 5 Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, and

Nominated Members—1 Dewan Bahadur Ambashankar U. Malji, 2 Mr. B V. Jadhav, 3 Sir John Robertson Abercrombie, Kt.

EASTERN (CALCUTTA) AREA.

Elected Members—1 Mr. B. M. Birla 2 Mr. A. K. Ghose, 3 Mr. S. P. Jain 4 Mr. S. C. Mitra, 5 Rai Bahadur Promatha Nath Mullick, and

Nominated Members—1 Mr. Arthur Norton Wardley, 2 Raja Bahadur Mani Lall Singh Roy.

NORTHERN (DELHI) AREA.

Elected Members—1 Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, 2 Mr. Shambu Lal Puri, 3 Lala Rupchand, 4 Rai Bahadur Balak Ram Pandya, 5 Mr. Shrinivas, and

Nominated Members—1 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh, 2 Khan Bahadur Malik Nur Mohammad, B.A., LL.B. 3 Mr. P. H. Guest.

SOUTHERN (MADRAS) AREA.

Elected Members—1 Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, 2 Sir Vepa Ramesam, 3 Dewan Bahadur Thodla Raghaviah, C.S.I., 4 Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss, 5 Mr. Pl. V. A. V. Ramanathan Chettiar, and

Nominated Members—1 Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon, 2 Mr. R. R. Iyer, 3 Mr. J. W. Macfarlane.

BURMA (RANGOON) AREA

Elected Members—1 Mr. Sadasiva Tyagaraja Sadasivan, 2 Mr. Rambux Kedia, 3 Mr. Virjee Daya, 4 Mr. Mohamed Dawjee Dadabhoy, 5 Mr. Zora Singh, and

Nominated Members—1 U. Ba Oh, 2 U. Thwin, 3 Mr. Thomas Cormack.

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The third annual general meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. to-day in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall.

REVIVING ANCIENT ART OF ARCHERY

Thrilling Performance Of Yashpal Marred By Accident

Being buried alive for 35 minutes, stopping the beating of the pulse for nearly a minute, shooting five objects at the same time with an arrow.

These were some of the feats that were exhibited by Prof. Yashpal of Meerat at the Bhatia Mahajanwadi on Tuesday evening. The function had been arranged by Messrs Karsondas Vissonji Khimji and Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. Besides several members of the Corporation, prominent members of the community were present at the function.

The interesting programme was marred by an accident. One of the arrows aimed at an object, hit the object and glanced to the right and peirced the thigh of a six-year-old girl who was sitting ten yards away. The girl with the arrow was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the missile was removed and the girl is stated to be progressing well.

REVIVING ANCIENT ART

The professor who said that he was anxious to revive the old art of archery, gave exhibition of some feats which were thrilling. Besides shooting five arrows at the same time at five different objects, the professor showed how an object could be shot at blindfolded only with the aid of sound. The professor also exhibited how an object could be shot at looking at its reflection in a mirror.

Through will power and Yoga, according to him, he was able to name the colour of any object while he was blind-folded and he could similarly discern the writings on a blackboard in any language.

Several doctors examined him when he stopped the beating of the pulse and all of them were satisfied that he did stop it for nearly a minute. A similar examination was held before and after he was buried.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji, who presided over the functions paid tributes to professor for his great achievement in archery and other feats.

Seth Vithaldas Govindji thanked all those who had supported the professor and hoped that they would make his contemplated trip to Europe a success.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. W. G. Lely lunched at Government House, on Tuesday.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Guards For Lucknow

The Managing Committee of the Bombay National Guards has decided to send twenty picked men from among the Guards to Lucknow to serve during the Congress session as well as help in the training of the volunteers. They have been holding a special training class for the last fortnight, which is attended by those, who are to leave for Lucknow on Friday next. They were a body of well-trained and very well-equipped volunteers who had been doing good work since their inception There is no doubt that the twenty picked men, who will be at Lucknow for about ten days, will acquit themselves well. From their previous record, it can be stated that they will, through their work, stress the necessity of a permanent trained volunteer organisation for the whole country.

Use Of Contraceptives

Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of Haffkine Institute, was consulted recently by the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation in regard to the question whether free information and instruction in methods of birth control could be given to the public in municipal hospitals and also whether contraceptive measures were injurious. Col. Sokhey was strongly of opinion that, as far as his experience went, the available contraceptives were quite effective, absolutely safe and cheap. He suggested certain contraceptives which will cost only Rs. 2/8 per gallon. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Sanger and the firm of producers, the formula for the preparation of the contraceptive would not cost more than four annas in Bombay. In regard to the question of effect of these contraceptive measures on individuals, he was of opinion that none of these were injurious to the patients. From the physical and medical point of view the methods were perfectly safe and they were as sure as anything could be. The remedies he suggested were tried in Denmark both for the rich and the poor and it was found that in 99 cases they were successful.

LORRY OWNERS' DECISION

The Jt. Secretary of the Lorry Owners' Association writes:—

As resolved in the public meeting of March 25th, all lorries will stop plying to-day (Wednesday), in order to support the memorial sent to the Bombay Governor and to protest against the increased motor taxation. A mass meeting of the lorry owners and drivers will be held in the evening at 6 at Wadi Bunder.

INTERESTING DANCE PROGRAMME

Begins To-day At The Capitol

To-night will begin a short but very interesting dance season at the Capitol.

Sri Namboodri the celebrated Guru of Uday Shankar and the brothers and sister of Uday Shanker will stage Kathakali dance.

Sita Devi a gifted singer will illustrate with music the dance drama of the Guru.

New Electric Company

A company with the name "The Hindustan Electric & Accumulators Mfg. Co. Ltd., has been registered in Bombay on 20th instant with a Board of Directors, some of whom are well-known business magnates of Bombay. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 10 lacs.

The Company will be entirely under Indian management utilising Indian capital and labour in the manufacture. The prospectus will be issued very shortly.

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ROBERTSON HARE
in
"FOREIGN AFFAIRES"
with
MARIE LOHR
By BEN TRAVERS
A Gaumont British Picture

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1936

NEW PROVINCES

Two Provinces, Sind and Orissa, will, from to-day, start their new career. Under a special form of administration during the transitional period, these new units will soon embark, like other provinces in India, on a regime of so-called provincial autonomy, wherein heavy responsibilities will rest upon the people of those provinces to give a good account of themselves, and to falsify those prophets,—not even now lacking,—who would consider this step of separation ill-advised from the standpoint of the separated provinces themselves; from that of the old units from which these new ones have been carved out, and even from that of the country. While wishing success to the new provinces in their career of "self-government," self-expression, self-realisation, we would be paying but a sorry compliment to those on whose shoulders will rest the burden of making good, in their new regime, did we not point out the rocks and shoals that must confront the navigator in these uncharted seas. We realise,—none better,—the fullness of the mock and the sham that is labelled "Provincial Autonomy" under the new Constitution. We are aware how extremely limited is the scope for real self-realisation afforded to the children of the soil in any part of India, and, 'a fortiori," in these new creations. They are poor in intellectual resources, weak in finances, backward in economic development. We realise,—none better—the demon of communal distrust, which in Sind, at any rate, is still very formidable and, unless kept rigorously under control, is likely to prevent any good that is at all possible to be derived from the new system. We realise,—none better,—the financial difficulties, especially in an age of continued depression and increasing social unrest, which must inevitably haunt, like some uneasy spirit, the progress of the new administrations, that cannot but undo all the likely good of this separation. Separation has fallen upon Burma, as upon Sind and Orissa. But while the case of Burma may be taken to stand by itself, we cannot divest ourselves of a feeling of special concern for those regions which, until but yesterday, were part and parcel of a giant whole, from which they have been dismembered, and to which they can no longer look for aid, or support, or even advice in the new venture that lies ahead. Their only hope lies in the strength of the Central Government. And though Sir James Grigg has constituted himself as a special providence for the new provinces, we cannot believe, the prosperity of India is so absolutely assured as to guarantee an endless continuance of the provincial dole. At such a moment,—however sincere one's gratification for the realisation of the principle of self-determination, even within a common nationality, we cannot overlook our apprehensions and misgivings, our fears for the difficulties and obstacles that beset the path of the new creations, and are unless countermined, likely to frustrate their whole purpose.

Words Of Warning

It is in this spirit of a friendly appreciation of the difficulties and dangers which must needs be confronted in the new Province of Sind, that we would lay out a few words of warning and advice, along with our hearty good wishes and godspeed to the new Province. According to all the investigations hitherto made into the cost of the administration of Sind as a separate province, Sind must perforce be a deficit province for a good many years to come. The size of the anticipated deficit may vary from over a crore to about 50 lakhs, and that for at least 10 years to come. In proportion to the total anticipated resources of Sind, on the existing model, this is a heavy deficit, even at the lowest computation. The enthusiast for separation has, we are aware, sought to minimise the size of the deficit, by reckoning upon permanence of retrenchments that have either not materialised or have been countermanded and by counting on new sources of revenue which are, at best, problematical. But that would not undo the stark fact of the basic financial situation: that, if the present scale of provincial administration is to be kept up in Sind, the latter must face a heavy deficit for a decade to come. Even if the Government of India help it to bear the deficit, it would be at a price, which may not be computed in cash, but which would be nonetheless heavy to pay. Sind has, following the extravagant Bombay model, one of the most costly systems of administration in the whole of India, whether we compute the cost per square mile, or per head of population. And the new Government of India Act contains innumerable guarantees and special responsibilities of the Governor, which will not allow the representatives of the people of Sind to effect permanent and substantial retrenchment, at the expense of the Steel Frame. Again, Sind starts with a heavy initial load of debt, which is hoped to be liquidated from sources of income that may not come up to expectations at all. The fixed assets and liabilities,—actual or prospective,—have been apportioned, as between Sind and Bombay, in the proportion of 15: 85. The average Sindhi expects from the new administration a scale of Government expenditure, and opportunities for personal benefit, at the expense of the common purse, which, however illogical, is apt to cause serious disappointment when the final reckoning comes. The permanent assets resting in Sind under the scheme of apportionment now sanctioned will not suffice to lighten the load of indebtedness and recurring deficit and so the responsibility will lie doubly heavily on the rulers of new Sind that they do not dissipate their opportunities unnecessarily.

Good Wishes

It must also be remembered that, in all this reckoning, we have made no allowance for the administrative backwardness and civic deficit that Sind undoubtedly suffers from in comparison with the rest of the country. In roads and in hospitals, in schools and colleges, in industrial development and agricultural renaissance, the new Sind will have to lay itself out far more generously than was the case hitherto. The benefits of autonomy, the chances of self-realisation for Sind will be unintelligible to the people of the province, if their new rulers fail, in their hunt for the loaves and fishes, to appreciate the real needs of the populace and strive to meet them as best as the resources of the province might afford. We make these observations in no spirit of carping criticism, nor with any desire to magnify the difficulties, but in the sincerest desire to help by timely warning and seasonable suggestion, and we trust our Sindhi friends will appreciate the heartfelt good wishes which make us indite these remarks at the risk of a certain misapprehension.

Good News

We heartily welcome the report that as a result of persuasion by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has decided virtually to disband his Party and merge it with the Congress. The so-called Congress Nationalist Party was an anomaly. With many of its distinguished members or supporters being opposed to the Congress or pronounced communalists, the Party was neither "Congress" nor Nationalist and by reason of opposing official Congressmen it had definitely exposed itself to the grave charge of subordinating its political allegiance to opposition to the communal Award. Both Pundit Jawaharlal and Pundit Malaviya deserve congratulations for the decision which constitutes a national service of no mean order.

That the Communal Award is highly objectionable from the National Point of view or that it is gravely injurious to the true interests of Muslims as much as of Hindus and Sikhs themselves is undeniable. But this implies the duty less to protest against the Communal Award than actively to undo the evils it has given, and may yet give, rise to. And a wise sense of realities shows that the present methods of "fighting" the Communal Award do not lead to success. The assault on it has to be delivered from another angle, and it is the angle, which Jawaharlal is reported to have advocated. A programme founded on the economic interests and needs of the people, if zealously pursued by Congressmen, will be the most effective solvent of the present and possible mischiefs of the Communal Award, for the very simple reason that the real interests of the people are economic and common to both committees.

In this connection we must refer to the proceedings of the All-India Jamiatul-Ulema Conference which has just held its session in Delhi. This robust sense of nationalism and patriotism must evoke admiration. The Ulema are entitled to congratulation on the vigorous and unmistakable language in which their spokesmen have denounced that "cup of poison", the Communal Award, and the "unwanted constitution" which is being foisted upon India. But they should do more. They should join hands with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress and thus effectively fight the new constitution.

"BRITISH v. INDIA"

Reply To Mr. Nariman

(By ASOK MEHTA)

I was surprised to read Mr. Nariman's article in this morning's "Chronicle." This "appeal" of his to the Congress Socialist Party is based on an article: "British v. India" of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, that appered in the "Congress Socialist" recently. In this article Mr. Nariman finds "the General Secretary of the 'class war' party advocating the Congress plea of 'British v. India' in other words, for United Front." Mr. Nariman seems to see in this statement of our General Secretary the repudiation of our line and our adhesion to the policy of "undivided" national front against foreign domination in this country. Mr. Nariman proceeds in an unnecessarily provocative way: "May we hope that the rash and the indiscreet rank and file will follow the wise and diplomatic dictator, their high honorary official of the party, and that we will hear less bombast about internal conflicts and class wars, and such slogans as 'workers of the world unite' at least till India becomes a free country? This patriotic maxim 'British v. India' is not to be observed, as suggested in the article, merely on the small and insignificant battle grounds, the existing or coming legislatures in the country, but also, in the wider political fields throughout the country and should, as far as possible, be the guiding principle of the political movement in India."

Flagrant Mis-reading

This interpretation of Mr. Jayaprakash's article is, to say the least, a flagrant mis-reading of it. After going through Mr. Nariman's comments on it I began to wonder if Mr. Nariman has read that article at all. The article points out the necessity of presenting a united front of only those elements that are opposed to the imperialist power. Mr. Ja-

(Continued on page 14 Col. 6)

QUITE SATISFIED

The House of Commons debate on the Orders in Council on the Hammond Committee's proposals is as amusing as would be a debate in the Legislative Assembly on reformed electorates in Britain. There is, however, one thing that is quite natural about the Commons debate. The delimitation scheme is designed to a large extent to safeguard British interests in India, and the British Parliament knows British interests best. Mr. R. A. Butler had reason to be gratified at the "unanimous tributes" in the Commons to the work of the Hammond Committee and at the fact that "apart from the Labour amendment, there was no general objection to the provisions of the orders." The House was quite satisfied that in the matter of delimitation, as in all others, British interests were more than safeguarded. And why will it bother itself with objections about other interests about which it knows little and cares less? The Labour protest itself was a mild one, objecting to only a few seats being reserved for direct representation by Trade Unions. The defeat of the Labour amendment was a foregone conclusion. In a few days more all the orders in Council will have been duly adopted by Parliament, irrespective of public opinion in India. And Mr. Butler expects that if the Niemeyer report is not unfavourable on the financial condition of the provinces, the new provincial legislatures will come into existence at the beginning of next spring. The sooner the tug of war commences, the better for all concerned.

The Late Ivan Pavlov

One Of World's Great Scientists

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

Not only the public of the Soviet Union, but all the world has sustained a great and irreparable loss by the sudden death of the world-renowned Russian scientist-physiologist, Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, which occurred at his home in Leningrad, the other day.

The Soviet press and public speak with due respect of the great savant. Newspapers of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities devote many pages to articles, obituaries, contributions and tributes to the universal services that the late Academician Pavlov rendered through his precious works which made him known to all everywhere, and which made his name shine like a star in the skies of the yet unexplored sciences.

Pavlov lived to the age of 78, but he was certain of living more than a century to serve the humanity and his fatherland, as he himself declared last year before leaving for London. Nobody doubted his expectation, for in spite of his advanced age the savant was hale and hearty and full of energy. Last week, however, he fell sick with an attack of influenza, which developed so rapidly that it was impossible for the Academician to fight it off. He jokingly remarked to the doctor attending him: "Again I fall into your hands." All his life he had hated to use medicines or to undergo medical treatment, but this time he faithfully followed the doctor's order, probably he heard the angel of death saying: "Thou shall not escape my grip this time."

Theory Of "Conditioned Reflexes"

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, was born in the city of Ryzan, not far from Moscow, on September 27, 1849. He finished the Petersburg university in 1875 with a gold medal, and joined the military medical academy which he completed four years later, when he was appointed head of the physiological department of the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

In 1897, Pavlov published his work "Lectures on the work of Principle of Digestive Glands" which made him famous the world over. In the beginning of the nineties Pavlov created his famous theory on "Conditioned Reflexes." In 1904 Pavlov received the Nobel Prize for his work in the field of physiology and digestion and in 1907 became a member of the Russian Academy of Science.

Soviet Government's Help

Realizing the value and fruitfulness of the work of the great scientist the Soviet Government assisted him in every way and created such favourable conditions for his activities, that their like is not enjoyed by any other scientist in the world. He was liberally financed and a whole network of institution were established which worked and flourished under his guidance. The great attention paid to him personally, to his work and to his colleagues, made Ivan Petrovich Pavlov one of the staunchest supporters of the Soviet regime, which can be well illustrated by his declaration of last year: "Whatever I do I always think that by this I am serving my fatherland first of all. In my fatherland a great social reconstruction is now taking place. The deep gulf between the rich and the poor has been erased. I want to live long enough to see the final results of this social reconstruction."

Keeping His Memory Alive

As soon as it received the sad news of Pavlov's death, the Government appointed a special State commission for the organization of the funeral of the great savant. Joseph Stalin and Premier Vacheslav Molotov sent a letter of condolence to the wife of the deceased. A number of admirable measures have been taken by the Government to commemorate the memory of the late Pavlov. Among other things, the following are worth mentioning: (1) A monument of Pavlov is to be erected on one of the crowded squares of Leningrad at State expense. (2) The Leningrad Medical Institute is to be renamed the Pavlov Institute. (3) All the works of Pavlov are to be published at State expense in Russian, English, French and German. (4) the brain of Pavlov is to be preserved in the Brain Institute in Moscow, (the laboratory and study of Pavlov is to be preserved as a museum, (6) a personal pension of 1,000 roubles per month is granted to the widow of the deceased and (7) the expenses for the funeral are paid for by the Government.

The body of the late Academician Pavlov is lying in state in the Uritsky Palace, Leningrad, where it is being visited by huge crowds of the public. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Two Tributes

It will be interesting to give some excerpts from the Soviet Press concerning I.P. Pavlov and the evolution in his political concepts that occurred in him after the October Revolution. Karl Radek, the outstanding Communist journalist and publicist, writes in "Izvestia":—

"At first Pavlov took up a hostile attitude towards the October Revolution. He thought that the proletariat, semi-literate in itself as such as Sir Ghulam. Mr. Lalmass, would be unable to create and Seth Abdulla Haroon and the conditions for a new and Sir Shah Nawaz? higher life, that it would be unable to advance culture. For a long time the brilliant scientist "battled" with his Communistic friends until the day came when his great inner truthfulness forced him to recognise that the Soviet regime and the proletarian Revolution had advanced old Russia far beyond expectation, that Soviet power had done an exceptionally great deal for science, that it had awakened the love for science in millions of people."

N. Bukharin, the outstanding Communist theoretician and close friend of Lenin, and the present editor of "Izvestia," writes: "What a joy it was to see that this man of genius had come to march with us, that in us, the working class, he perceived the force which is alone capable of fighting to the last for peace, for progress, for science, for mankind. He, the great savant, burned with indignation against fascism. He considered it the reign of guerillas, destroying civilization. And he watched with admiration how the material base of the U.S.S.R. grows, with what tremendous rapidity the culture of the masses grows."

Frankly Speaking

WILL GOVT. WAKE UP?

Fascist Italy would not be what she is, if she respected the sentiments, religious or otherwise, of others. And if Italian airmen bomb and destroy Catholic Churches without feeling the slightest twinge of their Catholic conscience—and perhaps earn praise and felicitation from Badoglio and Signor Mussolini—there is nothing at all surprising that they should have rained destruction on mosques and almost burned down Harrar, an open town and reputed to be a great Muslim centre. But we should like to know if the Government of India have done, or are going to do, anything about it all. The bombing at Harrar has resulted in great loss to Indian property and this is not the first time that Indians have had to suffer at the hands of gallant and civilised Italian airmen. Is it not desirable, in fact, an urgent moral necessity that the Assembly should take notice of Italian incendiarism in Abyssinia?

NAUSEATING

The calculated vagueness with which Lord Halifax spoke in the House of Lords in reply to Lord Cecil clearly proves that the British Government do believe that Italians have used poison gas in Abyssinia. And, if they do their attitude is almost nauseating in its hesitancy. Lord Halifax condemned the use of poison gas as "a great outrage on civilisation." In fact, such an outrage, particularly when perpetrated by a "civilised country", is infinitely more revolting than the worst of barbarities committed by barbarians. Yet the League has done nothing about it inspite of Ethiopia's complaint, which inaction it is difficult to condemn in restrained language. And so far as the British Government are concerned, all their international, moral and humanitarians rage amounts to a solemn promise to be "represented on the League body before whom the matter might come, and use their utmost efforts to secure practical condemnation of so great an outrage on civilisation."

CALCUTTA'S PROTEST

That most unjustifiable ban on the entry of Mr. Subhas Bose into his motherland is naturally evoking a storm of protest everywhere, and the adjournment motion recently passed by the Calcutta Corporation was, of course, to be expected. For Mr. Subhas Bose has rendered great services to the Corporation both as its chief executive officer and mayor. He has proved himself a worthy successor of the late Mr. C. R. Das in both the political and the civic field, and his enforced absence from this country is above all, particularly being felt by his colleagues in the Calcutta Corporation to-day. The stalemate, which is being continued over the withdrawal of the Muslim councillors, would have been, one feels, ended long ago, by a leader of the calibre of a Das, a Sen-Gupta or a Bose. We hope, with the infusion of new blood in the Corpotion due to the recent elections, an equitable solution of the impossible will be speedily found now.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

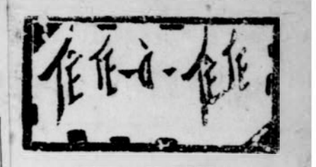
The Bombay Municipal Corporation may be congratulated on its promptness in making a beginning with its plan of slum clearance. It will be remembered that only about a month ago, the Corporation, in response to an earnest appeal from the Mayor, Mr. Nariman, created a Slum Service Fund and contributed to it Rs. 5,00,000 for the year 1936-'37. To avoid delay in utilising the amount the Corporation appointed a committee to submit soon a scheme of slum clearance and on Monday it adopted the scheme prepared by the committee. The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 4,04,600, provides for improvements in the worst parts of the city, including Dharavi Village, Sion Village, Sewri Koliwada, Worli Koliwada and Antop Hill. This is only a beginning in systematic slum-clearance and it is to be hoped that the policy will be pursued till the city is rid of its slums. The best thanks of the city are due in this connection to the retiring Mayor, but for whose earnest and insistent efforts this urgent reform would probably have been indefinitely postponed.

Training Of Journalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman's letter regarding the report in Monday's "Chronicle" of his observations at the journalists' gathering to hear Sir Stanley Reed on Sunday, tempts me to write this letter. The main point of my remarks, which I could not elaborate in the few minutes left, was that the hard and fast line between journalists and statesmen that exists in Great Britain, is not natural, does not exist elsewhere and is not to be copied in India. In Britain the journalist seems, indeed, to be rather looked down upon by statesmen. Lord Oxford was praised because he never communicated with pressmen. Lord Balfour prided himself on never reading newspapers. Mr. Lloyd George used Lord Northcliffe to bring about Lord Oxford's resignation and then threw him completely overboard. It is this unnatural distance between the British Press and British statesmen that accounts for the humiliation of the Laval-Hoare-Pact—Mr. Baldwin said he had not realised that British public felt so keenly about —and the scarcely less discreditable folly of requiring Herr Hitler to consent to the internation policing of his side of the Rhine while bowing to France's refusal to have her side similarly safeguarded. The British Government badly needs a "Brain Trust" in which journalists can play a very useful part. By the way, I did not say that I met the members of President Roosevelt's 'Brain Trust."

I may say here, what I could not well have said at the meeting, that the United States would not probably have sent Stanley Bald. whose outstanding quality is his genius for reconciling differences, as an Ambassador to a Great Power. A few such Ambassadors can more effectually ensure the peace of the world than the League of Nations as it is at pre



WHERE IS BOSE?
asks a headline.
Anyway, not in the jail—yet!

* * * *

In their farewell telegram to Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Bengal Council "wish Your Excellencies long life and still greater prosperity."

"Long life" amen; but what is still greater prosperity? Bengal L.C.'s ought to develop a sense proportion.

* * * *

Lord Brabourne has just paid a glish tribute to Sind "which eserves so much of the manners id customs of the past."

The spirit of April 1 is human. t we do hope, His Excellency Governor of Bombay was not morously suggesting primitive-

* * * *

Sind has also, according to Lord abourne 'such engrossing and tle attitude towards the Octobe Revolution. He thought that the ular problems of its own."

* * * *

paid a tribute to the co- ation of the air force and forces in the Northern Fron- which he described as a high- uccessful operation."

unds like Marshall Badoglio king at a review or writing a atch to Signor Mussolini.

actual fact, however, the ex- is from Field-Marshall Chet- 's address to Tory M.P.'s.

* * * *

mmons debate on Hammond rt.—

. Butler emphasised that the oral system was not merely a of Victorian practice, but ined the territorial and func- l systems in a nicely balanc- uitable framework."

d hanging upside down in Hall of British Imperialism?

* * * *

Really Happened At Delhi.
—Headline.

l the A. P. I. now finally the final and authorized re- on?

* * * *

s "The Statesman:"

though it was rejected, it is be hoped that the resolution cerning the depressed classes ed by Sir Phiroze Sethna in Council of State recently neither be forgotten by the slature nor lost sight of by Government."

James Grigg's eye-sight, er, is weak and therefore is no hope for a substantial ion for the Harijans even in ext year's 'surplus' budget.

* * * *

ling on the same subject lcutta journal continues: erty, debt and illiteracy be combated and ended by igent and sympathetic ad- trative efforts, and social rment will follow, especially judice is fought from with- e Hindu community as a But in this, as in all of nation-building, there ld of money, and of wise Sympathy is not h."

rue. Alas, how very true!

* * *

are always surprises, says in statistics relating to and exports of livestock. porter who prowls around Bal pier etc., confirms this.

* * *

A re paper reveals that a lette ted on March 1 at Rat- nagi the Bombay presidency reac ts destination in Lahore on M 28.

No Post Office did not make any ge for demurrage.

* * *

"P said a little boy to his pare other day, "are not sailo small men?"

"N dear," answered the fathe day, what leads you to suppo at they are so small?"

"Be," replied the young idea day, "I read the other day of a going to sleep in his watch

consti I recall Lord Dufferin's that whenever a war break between two countries, the thing to do is to hang the ambas of the two countries on the nest tree.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

Ban March 31.

Heavy Fighting In South Daggahbur

1,000 KILLEDON BOTH SIDES

Ethiopians Forc Italians To Retreat By Night Attacks

ADDI ABABA, March 30.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred in South Daggahbur between General Graziani's army and the advance guards of Ras Kassa Mizzibour's outposts. The casualties are over a thousand on both sides.

During two days the Italians advanced 25 miles near Warandab, but Ethiopian night attacks forced the Italians to retreat to their original lines.—Reuter.

ITALIANS OCCUPY DEBARECH

ROME, March 30.

In the course of a long report, Marshal Badoglio states that white troops with an Eritrean detachment yesterday occupied Debarech, the capital of Wogera district and a very important north-Ethiopian market town, after negotiating the almost inaccessible pass of Lemalemo.

The Third Army Corps moved from Fernaroa and marched along the rivers Samre and Tzellare and occupied Sakota yesterday after a most difficult march.

Sakota, which will be the base for a subsequent advance, is the capital of the Wag region and an important centre and junction of roads leading to Dessie, Addis Ababa and Lake Tasa.

Marshal Badoglio specially praises the 4,000 soldiers, who besides carrying arms equipment, bore sixty tons of food supplies on their shoulders for 25 miles.

Brief reference is made to thirty aeroplanes from the Somaliland Force bombing Harrar yesterday, and hitting military and other well-known objectives with visible effects.—Reuter.

HARAR RE-BOMBARDED

DJIBOUTI, March 31.

Italian planes re-bombarded Harar on the morning of March 30. The damage was slight. Italian columns from Assab are reported to have crossed 200 miles of horrid desert and occupied Sardo which is the seat of the Sultan of Assab and the junction of the two chief routes from the north of Abyssinia to the sea.

Aeroplanes supplied food and water for the columns which beat off the repeated Ethiopian attacks.—Reuter.

ITALIAN VICTORIES IN AUSSA

ROME, March 31.

Marshal Badoglio in a communique states:—

The troops after a difficult march of 350 Kilometres occupied Sardo on the heart of Aussa near the river Awash. The Tricolour was hoisted at the residence of the Sultan of Aussa with troops advancing in front and also squadrons of aeroplanes.

On the Western Sector Italians have occupied Adiremoz on March 23. Other units have reached Dacua. Italian Aircraft conducted wide range bombing and reconnaissance.—Reuter.

Use Of Poon Gas Is Outrage On Civilisation

LONDON, March 30.

Allegations that the Italians were using poison-gas in Ethiopia was drawn attention to in the House of Lords by Viscount Cecil who asked what steps the Government proposed to take if the charges were true.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in supporting Viscount Cecil drew attention to the effect of the use of poison-gas upon other races in Africa, who were most careful watching the conduct of the Italians in Ethiopian War.

Viscount Halifax in reply said he wished he could give the assurance that the reports were unfounded but he had only meagre information. He agreed to examine everything that was said regarding the gravity of the reports, including the view-point of the inevitable repercussions upon the whole relations of white and coloured peoples.

He pointed out that the Permanent Committee of Thirteen referred to the Ethiopian Government's complaint of the use of poison-gas to the Italian Government. If the reports were true it would be for the Committee to recommend action. The British Government could only get collectively with the other members of the League. If the reports were true it would be the duty of the British Government to be represented at the League body before whom the matter might come, and use their utmost efforts to secure full condemnation of so great outrage on civilisation.—Reuter.

BRITISH DOCTORS PROTEST TO ITALY

An emphatic protest against the bombing of the Red Cross by Italian forces in Abyssinia is being sent to the Italian ambassador by the medical profession, according to the "Lancet".

"It is reported," states the memorandum, "that on occasions units clearly displaying the Red Cross have been bombed from the air by the Italians; and it seems to be established that on some of these occasions at least the action was premeditated.

"Among civilised peoples the Red Cross has been looked upon as an assurance that amid the shifting tides of nationalistic, commercial rivalry and war, there still lies the true bond of common humanity.

"If this permanent bond, symbolised by the respect customarily paid to the Red Cross, is also to be destroyed then mankind takes a further step backward toward the chaos of barbarism."

HAUPTMANN'S APPEAL REJECTED

Electrocuted Last Night

NEW YORK, March 30

The Court of Pardons has rejected Bruno Hauptmann's appeal after a six hour sitting. Therefore he dies to-morrow at 10 p.m. —Ruter.

HAUPTMANN.

RAEN BABU'S PROGRAMME

PATNA, March 31.

Rau Rajendra Prasad arrives at Pina via Delhi on the afternoon of April 1. His future programme is uncertain, but it is likely he will go to Champaran for a couple of days and will then proceed to Lucknow via Allahbad.—United Press.

EVEN "ELDERS" RESENT CERTIFICATION

But "Recommended" Finance Bill Passes Through Council Of State

RAJA GHAZNAFAR ALI'S PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: March 31.

The Members of the Progressive Party put up a plucky fight to-day, when the Certified Finance Bill came up for final passage by the Council of State.

Voting on the Amendment for original half-anna post card disclosed that the majority of the elected Indian Members present voted against Government.

When the motion that the Bill be passed, was finally put to vote, it was once more found that a majority of the elected Indian Members present either voted against the measure, or remained neutral.

This is commented on in the lobby as furnishing an additional proof that, even in the House of "Elders" the policy of certification has aroused considerable resentment. Several spirited speeches were made to-day, notably by Mr. Kalikar, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan and Mr. Hossain Imam.

Mr. Kalikar, who was the only speaker on the third reading, warned the Treasury Bench, saying: "You are playing into the hands of those who are talking of direct action and want to boycott the Reforms."

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan spoke in the same strain, reminding the Finance Member that the Government's chief concern should be to win the goodwill of the representatives of the people. He had an interesting passage-at-arms with the President, which considerably enlivened the proceedings of the House.

When he mentioned that people outside were watching how they voted in the House, the President interposed: "So your argument is that your amendment is an election stunt."

Raja Ghaznafar hotly rejoined reiterating their duty to their constituency.

"I have nothing to do with your constituency," said the President.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan retorted: "It is true you have nothing to do with our constituency, but we have everything to do with our constituency. We can't be sitting here enjoying your hospitality, if we think we have nothing to do with our constituency."

The Finance Member's speech contained nothing new. It was more or less a rehash of what he had already said in the Lower House.

The final phase of the certified Finance Bill has gone through the Council of State with somewhat a thin attendance. Sir James Grigg and Sir Frank Noyce who could not attend yesterday owing to their preoccupation in the Lower House in connection with the Ottawa debate were present to-day and explained the Government point of view. Sir James Grigg said that the complaint was made by many members here yesterday that even if it was necessary for the Governor-General to certify the salt duty why did he restore the reduction made in the postal rate? Sir James Grigg maintained that Rs. 50 lakhs was a substantial sum in a budget of Rs. 80 crores and reminded the House how the Governor-General on a previous occasion had to restore the salt duty when the reduction made in it represented Rs. 65 lakhs. And nothing had happened to encourage the belief that there would be any greater margin in the budget as a whole in the year now closing than what had been forecast. On the other hand revenues under sugar and salt showed a slight decline. Let the House remember that the Government of India had to see that provincial autonomy was given a sound financial start in 1937 and that in the succeeding years also the financial position of the provinces was at least equally sound. And again partly on account of the separation of Burma and partly from the liability on the Central Government under Sir Otto Niemeyer's proposals, he calculated that there would be an additional burden of something like Rs. 5 crores a year.

If Sir Otto Niemeyer's proposals were to place greater obligation on the Central Government than two crores, the difficulty would be greater unless, of course, the economic condition of India improved more rapidly than it had. The reduction in the Postcard rate would mean a recurring deficit in the postal budget and would seriously affect the credit of the country.

NO ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS.

Sir Frank Noyce confined himself to a vindication of the restoration of the Postcard rate from the departmental point of view. Fifty lakhs would mean a great gap and there was no recurrent surplus to meet it. The rural population used fewer Postcards per head than the urban population and, therefore, the benefit of the lower rate did not spread so much to the rural areas. The Department had been trying their best to reduce expenditure and any suggestion to give it artificial stimulus by providing Rs. 50 lakhs from the general budget would not only result in checking the process of retrenchment, but allowing the Department's policy to drift, not to talk of other departments like railways being given a chance to claim similar artificial stimulus. The best policy was to let the half anna Postcard come in the normal way.

"I don't believe in artificial stimulus. We are as keen as you are to have the half anna Postcard. But the time has not yet come."

Referring to the criticism of a subsidy to the Indian National Airways, Sir Frank Noyce emphasised that Government are giving a subsidy to the company for a limited time for a limited purpose only in exceptional circumstances. If the Company were to shut down, the Government of India might have to give a subsidy to another new Company at much greater cost.

Syed Hosain Imam: Suppose the Tatas mismanage and ask for a subsidy, would they get it?

Sir Frank Noyce refused to admit, even by implication, that the National Airways had mismanaged its affairs and did not answer the hypothetical question.

ECONOMIC PLANNING.

Lala Ramsarandas said that by no stretch of imagination could it be contended that the power of certification was meant for routine application as had been done year after year. Government could have at least accepted the vote regarding Postcard. While he considered Communism as dangerous to India, he suggested that in the matter of economic planning India could well follow the example of Russia and Government should appoint Central and Provincial Boards for the purpose. The question of financing agriculture and industry was also important. Cooperative banks had sufficient funds, but had no adequate security to make advances. This defect should be remedied.

As regards rural uplift grant, people would be benefited better if, instead of such a grant, taxes on the poor had been lowered. He feared that unless the Army Budget was reduced, there would be no substantial relief and asked H. H. the Commander-in-Chief to show why the Army Budget was double than before the war, whether the army in India was kept in readiness for Mid-Eastern or Far-Eastern commitments.

Finally he said though the recommendations emanating from the head of the Government should be treated with respect, he felt as popular wishes were not responded to, he must dissociate himself from the proposals in the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

REDUCE SALT DUTY.

Mr. Mehrotra moved an amendment reducing the salt duty to one rupee per maund and pointed out that the loss would only be about Rs. 150 lakhs, which amount could easily be found if there was a will. The amendment was negatived without a division and there was no reply on behalf of Government.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali moved another amendment reducing the rate for the single Postcard to half an anna and the reply Postcard to one anna. In a vigorous speech he claimed universal support for his demand from the non-official side.

The Hon. Mr. Parker (Bombay European nominated member):—No.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali:—"I know you won't support the amendment as you are after reducing the surcharge and supertax which touches you."

The speaker pointed out that with the election to the Council of State and Provincial Assemblies

(Continued on page 9)

GERMAN REPLY TO BRITAIN

Definite Proposals For Bridging Interim Period

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN: March 31.

It is officially announced that Herr von Ribbentrop will be handing the German Government's reply to the British Government this evening.

Herr von Ribbentrop is now flying to London, accompanied by Herr Dieckhoff and other Foreign Office officials.

It is understood that the reply, while not excessive in length, fully outlines the German standpoint and contains certain definite proposals for bridging the interim period.

NO GOLD EMBARGO FOR FRANCE

PARIS, March 30.

M. Regnier denied that Government intended to impose a forced conversion of rentes or a gold embargo. Enumerating the "comforting facts which justify maintenance of French credit" he said the budget had been rendered healthy by substantial economies. The recent vote of an extra 300 million francs expenditure had not disturbed the balance.

A punctual Treasury economic activity on the road to real recovery in the directions of transport development, increased business turnover and a rise in agricultural products also contributed to the heathy budget.

BOMBAY PARSI MISSING IN AUSTRIAN TYROL

VIENNA, March 31.

Ardeshir Vacha who is born in Bombay and lecturer on Persian language at the Berlin University, is reported to be missing from the Austrian Tyrol. He left Monte Carlo for Brenner by train at the end of February, but crossed the Italo-Austrian Frontier afoot. He proceeded to Matrie and after that he is not traced, and is believed to be suffering from loss of memory.—Reuter.

Belgium's Military Proposals

BRUSSELS, Mar. 31.

Government will be asking the Chamber to discuss the new military proposals on Friday and the Senate next week. Parliament will be dissolved before Easter. The above decisions were reached by the Cabinet, last evening, when in view of the expiry of the special powers granted a year ago. A number of measures were adopted including the introduction of 44 hour week in the diamond industry.—Reuter's Special.

IRANIAN LEGATIONS IN AMERICA TO CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To Alleged Insult To Shah

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Iranian Government has ordered the Legation at Washington and all Consulates throughout the United States to be closed on account of articles in the American Press which are considered to be discourteous to the Shah.

Diplomatic relations have not completely been served, but will be carried on through the American Minister at Teheran.

There is no indication of the nature of the articles to which objection was taken, but unofficially the matter is believed to be connected with the arrest on the charge of speeding at Elkton (Maryland) last October of the Iranian Minister to the United States who was subsequently recalled.—Reuter.

Zeppelin "Hindenburg" Leaves For S. America

(Special Cable.)

FRIENDRICHSHAFEN, Mar. 31.

Zeppelin "Hindenburg" left for South America at 05-30 o'clock.

CAUSE OF FLYING OVER HOLLAND.

A London message says Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the Zeppelin "Hindenburg" states that the giant airship is flying over Holland on account of the International situation. It appears France has ignored the request for permission to fly over France. This will prolong her voyage by eight hours. Barely 200 spectators witnessed the departure. The liner carries 40 crew and 50 passengers, of which 35 are paying and the remainder are officials and journalists. The baggage includes a motor car. The "Hindenburg" is expected at Rio de Janeiro on April 3rd.

Fighting Shy Of Trade Unions?

Government Do Not Want Them To Prosper, Says Labour M. P.

"Labour Representation Provision, As Big As Present Conditions Permit"

LONDON, March 30.

During the debate on the Provincial Assemblies Orders initiated by Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare said the Select Committee started with an idea of making the fullest possible use of the organisation of the Trade Unions as the basis of representation in India, but found that it was too narrow a basis at present to found a comprehensive scheme upon, but because the actual Trade Union representatives were comparatively limited, they need not imagine that Labour was not going to receive much greater representation in the Government of India and, particularly, in Provincial Government than ever before.

One of the best features of the changes was that of giving greater representation both to agricultural constituencies and agricultural voters throughout India. Sir Samuel suggested that they should resist Mr. Morgan Jones' amendment and frankly regard that all these electoral arrangements as in the nature of experiments and the present provision of Labour representation is as big as present conditions permit.

"Remarkable Achievement"

Sir Samuel Hoare added that the speed with which the complicated electoral arrangements were being carried out was a remarkable achievement. It was upon the shoulders of their political colleagues in India to organise themselves for the provincial elections in 1937 and make the new Assemblies really representative of public opinion.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson argued that the only kind of Trade Union which would be certified would so useless (but safe from employers' and Government's view-point) that no Indian would join it.

Mr. J. McGovern (I.L.P.) declared that the Government's proposal meant that they were prepared to accept certain Union representatives if they were prepared to discuss conditions with the employing class, but would outlaw them if they attacked constitutionalism, and Imperialism.

Eligibility Of Unions

Major Milner, supporting the amendment, objected the Governor deciding the eligibility of Trade Unions. He alleged that the Government did not intend the Trade Unions to develop and prosper.

Mr. Butler acknowledged that the subject under discussion formed a very important aspect of the Orders and the Government had decided to press forward this scheme as progressively as the circumstances of Trade Unionism in India at present warranted.

Replying to the criticisms of Governor exercising individual judgment in selecting Unions, Mr. Butler said it was not the Government's wish to confound the choice of Trades Union for electoral purposes with the quiet independent question of the encouragement of healthy trades unionism in India. The Government were establishing the best tribunal possible and the Governor would consult his ministers and it is contemplated that at any rate in some of the larger provinces the Governor would immediately devolve this work upon the Tribunal provided in the sub paragraph 4 of paragraph 24.

The labour amendment was defeated.

Mr. Graham White, who resumed the debate, said that the somewhat gloomy views of the labour benches in the future Trade Unions in India could only be fulfilled if the Government's proposal was a conspiracy to check the developments of trade unionism in India, but the Government's policy was quite the reverse.

Mr. Butler winding up, said the general debate marked the unanimous tributes to the work of the Hammond Committee, together with the work of Indians on the Indian Delimitation Committees and local governments. Apart from the Labour amendment, there was no general objection to the provisions of the Orders, which was most satisfactory. In the course of answering a number of questions, he said he will have to introduce Corrupt Practices Order after Easter, when the matter could be discussed.

The Commons debate on Orders was adjourned after 3 3/4 hours' discussion.—Reuter.

"D. T." On Trade Union Debate

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Contending that most labour criticism in regard to the representation of Trade Unionism in the orders-in-council debate was based on misconception of the conditions in India, that in the "Daily Telegraph" says: "Trade Unionism" where it exists in India, is in the primitive beginning and constitutes the most serious danger to progress. Is then any assumption that India can be given or can utilise successfully, the same democratic machinery that had evolved Britain through 100 years' experiment. The merit of the new constitution is that it allows for growth. In the process many mistakes will be made, such as the Assembly's denunciation of the Ottawa agreement. Through the process evolution Lord Linlithgow should prove a strong efficient guide.

CHETWOODE ON INDIAN PROBLEMS

LONDON, March 30.

Sir Philip Chetwode, ex-Commander-in-Chief of India addressed a meeting of the Conservative private members committee in the House of Commons this evening. He devoted a greater part of his address on the Indian problems and stressed the fact that a though mechanisation was necessary in Britain, it should not be pushed too far in India. He paid a tribute to the co-operation of the airforce and land forces in the North-west Frontier which he decribed was a highly successful operation.—Reuter.

FRENCH FRANC STEADIER

LONDON, March 31.

On the Wall Street it is thought that the latest foreign advices are brighter and the French Franc assumed a steadier appearance following the official denial that monetary moves were contemplated.

This is perhaps explained by the smallness of the only gold shipment hitherto reported, namely £30,000, from Paris to New York, but American financiers are still wondering how long France will be able to cling to the gold standard.

Swift recovery from the recent American floods and the resultant disruption are shown by the American steel mills which are, this week, working at 62 per cent of their capacity, compared with about 53 per cent. last week.

It is estimated that the requirements for the rehabilitation of the flood districts will be around 100,000 tons of steel.—Reuter.

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Sad Tale Of 15 Years Of Diarchy

PLIGHT OF PRESIDENCY FINANCES

Pensions And Debt Charges Swell; Nation-Building Activities "On Diet"

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

The Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which ended on Friday, is noteworthy, for in it, for the last time under Diarchy, was presented the first Budget for the Bombay Province, in view of the separation of Sind. The Leader of the House was, however, guarded in his reference to the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, and he was unwilling to make any forecast regarding the date of its inauguration.

Referring to the Budget itself, one feature was that the Emergency taxation was continued, and what was more, the probability of levying surcharge on electricity as a permanent source of income was indicated.

INCREASE IN PENSION CHARGES

After taking stock of the financial position of the province (including Sind) during the period of Diarchy in Bombay, the comparative statement illustrated "(a) the large rise in unavoidable charges (debt and pension) and (b) that the fundamental cost of administration (mainly general administration and law and order departments) has been reduced while expenditure on beneficent activities (education, medical, public health and agriculture) has been increased."

The Finance Department publication in this connection has a word to say on Pension charges. Says the Note. "Pension charges are still increasing, and there is as yet no indication when the full pension cost of the improved scales of pay introduced in the years 1920-22 will be reached." Figures of expenditure under this head show an increase from Rs. 81 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs. 1,23 lakhs in 1935-36 (revised). In the Budget year, the charges of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions are estimated at Rs. 90,53,000, for Bombay excluding Sind. It would be interesting to note that the increase in pension charges over the charges of 1934-35 was Rs. 4.86 lakhs. The estimated increase in the Budget year, over the charges of the current year is Rs. 6.14 lakhs, and no one can say how long this charge will go on increasing. For this reason, an enquiry into the question of revising the 1920-21 scales of pay had been suggested on the floor of the House, and it would be folly on the part of any Government to ignore the subject. With nearly Rs. 90-1|2 lakhs absorbed in the shape of pension costs, and nearly 11 per cent, of the revenue going out under Interest and Debt charges, one should immediately set about the reorganisation of the provincial finances, and this has become more necessary as under the new Constitution, expenditure is bound to be heavier. The chief sources of income as in the case of almost every province, are Land Revenue and Excise. It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government that the Land Revenue Code was defective and required modification.

STAGGERING INCREASE.

The claim that the fundamental cost of administration had been reduced is worth scrutiny. Under the head Administrative charges, the decrease between the years 1922-23 and 1935-36 is Rs. 21 lakhs. And the total increase of expenditure for "beneficent" activities such as Education, public health medical and agriculture, for the same period is Rs. 32 lakhs. There is also a decrease in the expenditure under the head 'Miscellaneous' for the same period to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs. The decrease includes the discontinuation of payment of Rs. 56 lakhs as per the Meston Award, to the Central Government. But to overshadow all these minor cuts is the head "Unavoidable Charges." According to official figures in the White Book, the increase runs to the staggering amount of Rs. 2,36 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs. 86 lakhs. (increase in the Barrage interest) is counterbalanced by land sales (55 lakhs) and net additional revenue (33 lakhs) from the Barrage which would hereafter go to Sind with part of the Barrage loan liability.

Apart from this, with a rigid and unexpanding revenue for the province, with unavoidable charges mounting up to an extent which no one can visualise at present, it would be time for any Government to sit up and look into the matter thoroughly, setting aside all other considerations.

As for the increase of expenditure for the "beneficent" activities, it would be interesting to record the progress seriatim.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

After 15 years, Primary Education in the province has an increased expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs, while the revealing figure is given side by side in the shape of decrease in expenditure in other types of education to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs. This saving in expenditure may be attributed to the fact that a number of colleges have become self-supporting, if one can assume that higher and vocational education has not been starved in the province.

Thus it is apparent that on an average, the province had been spending a little over a lakh for primary education more than each preceding year since 1922. At this stage, it can be well calculated as to how many years are required to meet the full needs of the province in the matter of primary education.

MEDICAL DEPT. HAS ITS STORY.

Medical department had an increased expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs during these fifteen years and this is an eloquent comment on the part played by the State in this department, apart from the efforts of the local bodies. Added to this, is the fact that under the Devolution Rules, the Bombay Government have to accommodate two I.M.S., Officers at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 annually, whenever such officers were not wanted elsewhere, but were available in India.

Public Health Department had an increased expenditure of 8 lakhs, Industries 4 lakhs and Bombay Development Scheme Rs. 4 lakhs. Even the little consolation is gone, when one realises that these figures are for the entire province, including Sind. And since the Sukkur Barrage loan had been allotted to the province on the basis of approximate revenue, one can assume that only 85 per cent of the total increase had gone exclusively to the benefit of Bombay Province and the rest to the Sind.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.

As for the saving of expenditure in Administrative charges, it must be added in fairness to the Revenue and General Administration Departments, that there is a decrease of 12 lakhs at the end of 1935-36. There is an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs for the Police the expenditure for the current year being Rs. 1,75,00,000. There is an increase under the head Justice of Rs. 6 lakhs while Jails, where the "criminals" are sent have a decreased expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs. There is also a decrease in expenditure of Civil Works, of Rs. 14 lakhs.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF DIARCHY.

This in brief is the position at the end of fifteen years of Diarchy and "responsible" Government.

As for the proceedings of the Council, they were as a rule dull and monotonous. And the difficulty in hearing properly from the Press Gallery was an additional misfortune for the newspapermen. However, it is gratifying to note that Government have under contemplation alterations in the Press Gallery.

BUDGET SESSION

The Budget session had seen before being prorogued, a new Minister in Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi and a new President in Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtullah, both of whom enjoy an honoured position in the House.

One important thing which deserves the attention of every public spirited person in the province, is the question of Apprentices Homes, which comes under the Reserved subjects and to which the Government had sanctioned Rs. 6,000. In these homes run by the Y.M.C.A., pupils of the European and Anglo-Indian communities are trained immediately after they leave school, so as to be fit for any department of life. Thus they have an initial advantage over the pupils of other communities, who are thrown into the streets for a job, as soon as they leave their school or college. It would only be fair to ask the Government why similar schemes for Indian students should not be taken up by them?

It is also necessary that the constitutional position regarding the continuance of the Co-operative Department as a permanent one since 1925, should be cleared up. More light is needed on the Government attitude regarding the resolution passed by the House that Rs. 50 lakhs and not Rs. 10 lakhs should be guaranteed by Government as debentures for the Land Mortgage Bank which had already been started.

THROBBING HEADACHES?
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TO THE MEMORY OF DR. VIEGAS

Syt. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, unveiled the statue erected to the memory of late Dr. Viegas, the distinguished Corporator, yesterday. The statue has been placed at the Dhobi Talao Junction appropriately. It is in bronze and has been designed and executed by Syt. B. V. Talim, the well-known sculptor. For the first time, perhaps, the Sculptor's art has secured from the City the site requisite for the essential setting of his artistic and vigorous composition.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. VIEGAS

Nariman Unveils Bronze Statue Of Veteran Civic Servant

The statue of the late Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas was unveiled by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, at a distinguished gathering at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Tuesday.

Dr. J. Alban D' Souza, Secretary of the Memorial Fund Committee, in requesting Mr. Nariman to perform the unveiling ceremony, referred to the eminent qualities of late Dr. Velgas, who occupied a prominent position in the civic life of Bombay for nearly 40 years.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Unveiling the Statue Mr. Nariman said:

"In the long list of distinguished citizens who served this city during the present generation with patriotic devotion, untiring zeal, unflinching determination and, above all with scrupulous honesty, the name of Dr. Viegas will always find a high place and I trust it will always be gratefully remembered by his numerous admiring friends and followers. He had, indeed, set a very high standard of civic service wherein he made no discrimination or distinction of caste, creed, sect or religion.

(D) Ward,—not by Christian votes alone, but by the support of all classes—his Election booth being crowded by voters of all castes and communities,—was the highest and greatest tribute and recognition of his broad-mindedness and universal and uniform services during a long period of thirty-one years. This long record is really unique and remarkable and one, of which any citizen may be justly proud. Although my acquaintance with him commenced towards the close of his career and I had not the pleasure and privilege of seeing his work during the days of his youthful vigour, I found that even at an advanced age and with failing health and daily-growing infirmity his energy, zeal, will-power and capacity to work were marvellous. He was a real watchdag of citizens' rights, privileges and interests and an effective check and brake on executive extravagance and official lapses. The tenacity and determination with which he pursued a subject was most amazing. Not with mere superficial noisy tub-thumping methods, but after a deep and close study of every important problem he would hammer and hammer, sometimes ploughing a lonely furrow, sometimes opposed by almost the whole house, still undaunted and undeterred and very often it wass discovered at times rather too late that he was right and the rest of the house was wrong.

He has really set a very high and noble example of disinterested selfless pure public-service, an inspiring example for all and particularly for the youth of the country and city to follow.

"As in his public career, so also in his private life, in his personal contact, he was kind, gentle, amiable and lovable. He was as devoted and sincere as a private friend as he was enthusiastic and spirited as a public worker.

The statue was entrusted to Mr. B. V. Talim, the well-known sculptor and was cast in Bronze.

NO HERMIT NATION UNDER CHANGED SKIES

MADRAS, March 31.

Leading citizens of Madras gave a dinner at the Free Masons Hall to-night in honour of Sir S. Radhakrishnan. In his address he dwelt on Indian philosophy and the political relations between India and England. He said that friendliness and fellowship could be created between the two countries. Referring to India he said: "While it is possible for particular individuals to isolate themselves and get to a monastery or to a mountain top in their efforts to save their souls. No nation can do so. There cannot be any hermit nation under changed skies. India is not merely a subject to be administered, but a nation seeking its soul.—A P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

succeed his position after his death with the result that power fell into the hands of M. Slawek's Government, who rushed new electoral laws thinking to 'stabilize' the new political system, a strange mixture of Fascist and old Prussian-monarchy ideas intended to guarantee a permanent monopoly of rule to the governing party.

At the September elections, the country, however, refused its consent, nearly 70 per cent. of the voters holding aloof from the elections.

In the end various mediocrities were elected and the community now has a parliament which is entirely foreign to the will of the people. The failure of this effort to instal a new political system reveals the profound schism which has resulted after the death of Pilsudski and which may eventually bring political chaos in the country.

A Look Round The World

Germany Mobiises War Spirit

POLAND'S FEAR OF GERMANY—WILL COTTON TRADE DIE OUT—TELEVISION IN U. S. S. R.—DISUPTION IN POLAND

PRAGUE: (By Air Mail).

The entire Germany to-day resembles a strong fortified camp declares Louis Fischer in the "Neue Weltbuhne."

All those who return to the country may now be struck with the extraordinary increase of military cars and in general by a swarm of military uniforms of the new "Wehrmacht" (defensive force). The ordinary government carriages and wagons which run in the streets of Berlin are actually all provided with 'protective covers' so that they might immediately be transformed for war purposes, if necessary.

All this, however, is only a portion of the complex psychological preparation for war, which is being practised from early morning till late at night.

The Press, the radio, the schools are all being fully utilised to create an atmosphere of war and to mobilize the spirit of the people.

Poland Afraid Of Next German Move

WARSAW: (By Air Mail).

According to "Kurjer Warszawski," considerable uneasiness has been produced in the Polish Government circles at the recent repudiation of the Locarno Agreement by Germany as the opposition parties are now openly revolting against the foreign policy pursued by the Government.

It is understood that the position of Colonial Beck is again jeopardized, due to the fear now prevalent in Poland that Germany's next move would be to claim Danzig and the Polish Conidor.

WILL COTTON-TRADE COME TO STAND-STILL?

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

According to "The Sunday Referee," some leading businessmen in London are at present contemplating the launching of a new textiles scheme which, if brought into execution, may bring the entire cotton trade of the world to a complete stand-still.

This scheme relates to the exploitation of a new fibre-making process invented by Mr. James Windrum of Paisley. The new process is expected to produce a material at 3d. a lb., which in quality would be better than the cotton fibre now costing 6d. a lb. The fibre is really linen but can be turned out in a few minutes instead of the six months which are ordinarily required in 'retting' the flax in Ireland.

From the fibre thus produced a piece of material may be manufactured in a couple of hours, as will defy any expert to tell the difference between it and real cotton.

Apart from low cost there is one more difference. The fibre does not shrink.

U. S. S. R. To Be Linked By Television

MOSCOW: (By Air Mail).

Consequent upon the latest inventions in television the People's Commissariat of Communications have decided to establish twenty-four stations this year for the reception and transmission of photographs. It will now be possible to transmit pictures from Moscow to Irkutsk, Alma-Ata, Tiftis, Baku, Novo-Sibirsk and Khavarovsk by wireless, while to other cities they will be transmitted by telegraph.

Disruption

WARSAW: (By Air Mail).

The political struggle between the various groups and cliques within the Polish Government is being pursued with full vigour and may eventually lead the country into disruption," writes M. Dzialkowski, the Polish Socialist leader in "The Manchester Guardian."

The great mass of the people are gradually rallying round two centres of thought and action. The first is the nationalistic 'right.' It has adopted many of the ideas of Hitlerism and is conducting a pitiless and systematic anti-Jewish campaign and officially proclaiming its solidarity with the international Fascist movement.

The other centre is the Polish Socialist Party. It includes Socialists, Trade Unions and Peasant groups and has ripened into a People's Front'—a common front of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia under the banner of economic planning and political unity.

The bitter strife between the two parties is growing rapidly and the consequent economic disaster for the country.

Marshall Pilsudski left no one to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Bombay hronicle

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Congress Number

SUNDAY, 12th RIL, 1936.

FULL

INTERESTING RTICLES

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(POSTAGE 1 A)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Police Officers and constables of the Nagpada Police station were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with a returned deportee near Two Tanks at mid-night on Monday.

The deportee made a dash for liberty when the police approached his room.

The Nagpada Police received information through one of their informers that Latif Munshi, who had been deported by the Police Commissioner a few days ago, had returned to the City without the Commissioner's permission and was living in a room near Two Tanks.

On making themselves sure that their bird was in, three police officers and six constables marched to the room and knocked at the door in which their man was living. Latif opened the door, innocent of the fact that his visitors were the police.

The first glimpse of the uniform, put him on the alert and although there were nine policemen, he dashed towards the door and began to run chased by the policemen and officers.

After some distance he was overtaken but refused to submit meekly. A struggle ensued between the suspect and the policemen, in which a constable and the Muslim received slight injuries.

The deportee was overpowered and marched to the Nagpada Police station.

As a sequel to the theft of property valued at Rs. 1,083 from the Sonawalla Agiary at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, on the night of March 22, Manoul Mitha was arrested by the police on Saturday last.

The police stated in their application for remand of Mitha, who was a resident of Khar, was moving about in the vicinity on the day in question.

Pending enquiries Mitha was remanded in custody till April 13 at the Dadar Court on Monday.

OUT TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Creed Of Despair, Divorced From Patriotism, Says Bengal Council President

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Exhortation to the members of land-holding classes to be alive to the dangers of Socialism and Communism which had already made their presence felt in this country, and to take necessary steps to fight them, was contained in a speech delivered by Maharaja Sir M. N. Roy Choudhury, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, this afternoon, replying to felicitations offered on behalf of the British Indian Association on the conferment of the title of Maharaja on him on the New Year's day.

Said the Maharaja:—

"Days are fast changing and it is very difficult for an institution like the British Indian Association which was started for safeguarding the interests of landholders, to make its influence felt over the general public with a view to shaping a policy on the fundamental issues before the country. However, I would like to say that the creed of Socialism is a creed of despair, divorced altogether from patriotism and morality and absolutely against the laws of the land. Nevertheless this is to be fought. I dare say that the members of this Association are alive to this menace and are determined to fight it. I would be glad to fight this menace side by side along with this Association."—United Press.

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In The Assembly ..... Chamber

THE OTTAWA DEBATE

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The expectation that the fate of the Ottawa Agreement would be considered in the Assembly drew large crowds of interested spectators to the galleries on Thursday. There was a plethora of amendments to the original motion by the Commerce Member, some of them from the same party thereby indicating the continued lack of any co-ordination as between the several members of the organised parties in the Assembly. True, when the amendments ultimately came to be considered, several of them dropped out by the proposers declining to move them.

Hence, eventually, only four amendments remained to be moved: (1) The Leader of the Opposition moved for immediate notice to terminate the Ottawa Agreement. (2) Mr. Gauba, of the Independent party, asked for a committee with certain mandates, —in form and substance the same as the principal motion. (3) Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji wanted, not only to terminate the Agreement forthwith, but also enjoined upon Government not to conclude in future any such agreement, except on a basis of perfect equality, and after consultation with the Assembly. (4) Mr. Jinnah sought to end the existing Agreement; to ask Government to examine the whole position, with a view to concluding advantageous bilateral agreements with any country on a basis of reciprocity.

Government's Weak Case

The substance of the Commerce Member's argument, as he moved for a Committee to examine the working of the Agreement, was extremely meagre. He did not suggest, in so many words, that the Agreement had proved advantageous. He mentioned, of course, the advantages of "Free Entry" for certain of India's exports in the British market,—which privilege would have been lost if we had refused to be party to the Agreement; and he dwelt at length upon the benefits of such preference and to such articles, as had been provided for in the Agreement. Sir M. Zafrulla is a persuasive speaker, who added much to the force of his argument by the very quietness with which he presented his case. Flambuoyancy never helps; and undue emphasis or glaring colour would have positively condemned this case. It was, perhaps, a mistake to dwell so long, as he did, on the historical aspect. Certainly, he cut away the whole ground from under his own feet when he claimed the result of the Agreement to be negative, and by way of insurance against further deterioration in India's trade position had there been no such safeguarding as the Ottawa system provided. To an impartial observer, he seemed to be conscious of the inherent weakness of his case; and the temperateness of his expression, and the reasonableness of his attitude, was no small indication of this consciousness.

Sir M. Zafrulla spoke for over an hour. The moment he sat down, the several Amendments were moved,—Mr. Jinnah's being unavailable even in typescript to the Press Gallery even when he moved it. It was obviously the last to have been notified. Mr. Desai, began with the most radical amendment. His was a political speech, not an economist's exposition. It may have served the turn had it come as the winding up of the Debate.

No Need For Further Inquiry.

Mr. Gauba himself made a forceful and pointed speech, though, unfortunately, he was on the wrong side of the fence. Mr. Vissonji, who followed, rested his case on the ground that, in fact, the trade of India, and particularly the export trade, had not benefited, as shown by the figures he quoted; that (2) the trade in preferred articles with Britain had benefited, but had lost materially with other countries; (3) That trade in non-preferred articles had suffered still more with other countries than it might have gained with Britain; (4) That the effect of these developments on India's industry were not at all considered by the official reports and investigations into the working of the Agreement; (5) That India's main exports were such that Britain as well as other countries, must purchase them if they are to keep their own industries going, and their own population employed; and so these articles need no such safeguard of a dubious character; (6) That the Balance of Trade with those countries which were habitually our debtors had declined considerably, thanks to this Agreement, and the consequent retaliatory measures other countries were obliged to adopt; (7) That it was the peculiarity of this Agreement that precisely those countries with which India's balance of trade was against her were benefited, while those other customers of India, with whom her trade balance was favourable, were injured. These considerations coupled with the fact that there had already been two official notes presented to the House, a report of its own Committee in 1932 and in 1934; and the reports of the Trade Commissioners in Berlin or Milan, not to mention the many publications of non-official agencies reviewing the working of the Agreement, proved that there was no occasion to waste any more time in making further inquiry.

Mathai's Apologetic Tone

Dr. Bannerji condemned the Agreement on practically the same counts as Mr. Vissonji. Dr. Mathai, the Government expert, then rose and entered a mild plea for considering in Committee the whole question. He urged it in an obviously apologetic tone, and practically gave away his case for a Committee when he made the special plea that the balance of trade must be considered as a whole, and not with individual countries. As though any trade treaty in the world could be based on such grounds. The Opposition would be unfair, he thought, if they urged, when the Trade suffered in preferred articles with non-preferring countries, that that was due to the Agreement; and at the same time claimed, if trade in the same articles seemed to improve with other countries, that the explanation was the special circumstances of the particular commodity of the country concerned. He could not really defend the Agreement whole-heartedly,—or even half-heartedly. He urged that the matter was too complicated to be disposed of by the House. Granted; but the device of the Committee would not avoid consideration of the same matter by the whole House, and no one could be more aware of this fallacy than the learned Doctor himself. His mannerisms reminded one of the school master that Dr. Mathai was in a previous Avatar: and his tone made no relief to that impression. But the schoolmaster was not a pedant; and the student was never altogether lost in the advocate.

Mr. Matin Chaudhery is too good a Nationalist to consider the experience of the Agreement in operation demanded any more shifting for its summary rejection. After all, even in 1932 and 1934 when the present august personage in the chair was in the Opposition, the highest authority of that day had declared: "You may have a majority for this Agreement in the House to-day; but we know the country is with us in condemning it". And the same remains the case to-day. Mr. Haji Haroon,—a champion mutilator of English grammar and English idiom, and an original supporter of the Agreement, had to put a bold face on it, and present his case as best he could. He is fearless in stating his case, however much he may incidentally murder King's English, and render himself often unintelligible to the ordinary mortal. For he is a believer in the late Motilal Ghosh's dictum; "We may not war with the English King; but why should we not war with the King's English"?

RAILWAY VEHICLES ROLL BACK

Passengers Jump Out And Sustain Injuries

QUETTA, March 31.

It is stated two railway vehicles of 53 up Train uncoupled this morning near Panir railway station and rolled back at great pace down the grandient towards Sibi. Passengers were panic-stricken. Several jumped out and sustained injuries.

The vehicles stopped between Naribank and Sibi.—A. P.

A Lyallpur message says what is suspected to be "Lindberg Baby Case" has been reported to the police. A six-year old son of a village money-lender from an adjoining village is reported to have been spirited away at night. The boy was sleeping with his parents but in the early hours of the morning the mother discovered to her horror that her son was missing.

Even "Elders" Resent Certification

(Continued from page 7)

there was likely to be an enormous volume of correspondence which would greatly increase the revenue and would amply compensate the loss by the concession. Hence, before the end of the year, he anticipated that the loss of fifty lakhs could be made good.

LOOPHOLES FOR SAVING.

Mr. Suhrawardy heartily supported the motion, while Syed Hosain Imam urged that it would have been even desirable that Government should subsidise a commercial analysis working department. He pointed out various loopholes, which, if tapped, would result in a considerable saving. He objected to the concessions to certain Indian States in the grant of stamps and the running of post offices in certain States which were a definite loss to the Department. He complained of the high rate of interest on the seventeen crores capital debt. If this was on the same basis as the Railway Loan there would be a saving of thirteen lakhs. Protesting against helping the Telegraphs Branch by postal revenues, he urged that such amounts should legitimately be utilised for reducing the postage on the Postcard.

WAIT TILL IT COMES.

Mr. Bewoor, the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, referred to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's report on the Retrenchment Department to show that the interest charged was reasonable. He denied that post offices in Indian States were a losing concern and argued that the Department was not a Commercial Department, but a public utility department. At the same time like all other Public Departments it must pay its way. While running its monopoly service, the Department's accounts must be on a commercial system without indirect subsidies or indirect revenues. Such being the case, it was not possible to find fifty lakhs when the actual surplus was only two lakhs. Let the Department organise its expenditure and build revenues and extend facilities in outlying areas before reducing rates. Mr. Bewoor added: 'We ask you to wait some time longer before the half anna Postcard returns."

Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. Mehrotra were not satisfied with Mr. Bewoor's reply and there were further speeches eliciting a final reply from Sir Frank Noyce, after which the motion to reduce the rate of the Postcard was rejected by 25 votes to 19.

"IRRATIONAL."

Mr. Mehrotra moved another amendment suggesting that in the case of letters the charge be first tola one anna; exceeding one tola, but not exceeding two and half tolas, one anna three pies: and for every additional tola or fraction, half an anna more. Mr. Bewoor opposed the proposal as irrational.

The amendment was negatived without division.

At the final stage of the Bill, Mr. Kalikkar declared that the Executive by their distrust of the representatives of the people and by their attitude and action had created an atmosphere unconducive to reforms and were playing into the hands of extremists who wished to boycott the reforms. Posterity would hold the present Government responsible for the failure of the reforms. (Applause).

Some humour was provided when the House divided. Sir Jagdish Prasad, Leader of the House, was the first to be called to declare his vote. He had evidently not been following the trend of the debate for the moment and asked the President what the motion was which the President repeated: (Namely that the Bill in the form recommended by the Governor-General be passed). Sir Jagdish then gave his vote for the motion. When Mr. Ali Buksh Mahomed Hussain's turn came he first said "No." Opposition benches cheered him. Mr. Ali Buksh then suddenly cried "Yes, Yes." Two members of the Opposition complained to the President who remarked, 'If it was a slip of the tongue I am prepared to give a chance to the Hon. Member. This time." Mr. Ali Buksh gave his vote with an "aye."

The motion for the passage of the Bill was passed by 32 votes to 10.

The House adjourned till 7th April.—A. P.

END OF RATH DISPUTE?

Peaceful Ramnavmi At Nasik Augurs Well For Procession

NASIK, March 31.

Enthusiastic but peaceful observance to-day of Ramnavmi here, the centre of the struggle between Caste Hindus and Harijans, augurs well for the realisation of the hopes that a peaceful Rath procession to the famous Kalaram Temple will be held on Thursday, which has been permitted by the authorities after a lapse of six years.

Hitherto there has annually been a recrudescence of ill-feeling during the Ramnavmi celebrations, but this year there is an absence of antagonistic attitude on the part of the Sanatanists, and similarly there is an absence of obstructive tactics on the part of the Harijans, and all sections of Hindus are cordially participating in the religious celebrations.

The police have made provision for the large number of pilgrims bathing in the holy Ramkund and offering worship in the Kalaram temple. The District Magistrate has issued a proclamation specifying the route to be taken by the Rath procession, and enjoining those who will take part in it to preserve the peace.—A. P.

Navalram Centenary

BARODA, March 31.

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Mandal, the Centenary celebrations of Navalram will be held at Surat on April 3 under the presidency of Prof. B. K. Thakore.—United Press.

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ON EVE OF NEW REFORMS

Sir Ghulam Hussain Urges Local Bodies To Fall In Line

DELHI (By Mail)

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah at the First All-India Local Self-Government Conference, held in Delhi.

It is a matter for particular gratification that some of the Indian States have associated themselves with us on this occasion, and that their representatives are taking part in our deliberations. We cordially welcome them to this conference, and are very grateful to them for their co-operation. This is a very encouraging sign of the times, pointing, as it does, to the increasing interest that is being evinced in the popular cause throughout the country. We have every confidence that the co-operation of the Indian States will be accorded to us in ever growing measure in all that concerns the good of the people.

We have assembled here to-day for the All-India Local Self-Government Conference. Conferences in this behalf have hitherto been held only in some Provinces. But this is the First Conference of its kind for the whole country. And I trust it is only the beginning of a series of such conferences to be held at regular intervals. This will be necessary if the progress made is not only to be maintained but improved upon.

TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

The importance of the cause in which we have met on this occasion cannot be exaggerated. Local self-government has a most prominent place in the national economy. As you are aware, its objects are to associate the people with the management of their local affairs, and thus to give them a personal interest in their civic progress. Its functions relate to all matters of vital concern to the people, such as water supply, drainage, public health, sanitation, medical relief, communications, primary education and the like. It spells the popular welfare in every sphere, and covers the whole field of public utility. It is, further, of the greatest service to the political development of the country. Operating in the domain of local affairs, it fosters the sense of civic duty, and equips the people for the higher responsibilities of national service. The success of democratic government in our country is bound up with the success of local self-government, and the measure of our success in the latter sphere will be the measure of our success in the former.

We have met here on this occasion to confer on various matters of importance to the local bodies and the people of the whole of India. We have come to put our heads together, to exchange views and ideas with one another, to pool our experiences, and to contribute, each one of us, his mite to the further advancement of local self-government in our country. Concerted thought will help to solve the many problems that are common to most of the local bodies, and the joint stock of our knowledge and experience will be at the service of every one of us. This conference should, therefore, result in the greatest benefit to the cause in which we have met.

We could not have assembled on a more opportune or auspicious occasion. As you are all aware we are now on the threshold of the new reforms which are shortly to be introduced in our country. Provincial Autonomy is to be established all over India in the very near future. This will bring about fundamental changes in the political structure of our country and the local bodies will have to fall into line with the general position.

FRANCHISE PROBLEM

First, as regards the 'franchise' for the local bodies. This is one of the most outstanding matters for our consideration. With the extension of the franchise for the provincial legislatures, a widening of the franchise for the local bodies would appear to be necessary. Adult franchise would, of course, be the best, if it is possible to introduce it. If not, the franchise for the provincial legislatures would be the next best thing. This would offer the great advantage of a common electoral roll, and the resultant saving of their labour and expense involved in its duplication. This is one of the first matters to which you will have to apply your deliberations.

A question which has a very important bearing on this subject is the relative merits of joint and separate electorates. The main object of separate electorates is to ensure the return by the minority communities of members of their own choice. This purpose will be equally achieved through joint electorates, with plural-member constituencies and the cumulative vote, with or without reservation of seats. If we have adult franchise, the voting strength of the various communities will be the exact reflection of their population. In that case, reservation of seats should not be necessary in my opinion. For the minorities will come in proportion to their population. But if we do not have adult franchise, reservation of seats would, I think, be necessary to ensure the return of the minorities in their proper proportion. India is for the greater part a country of majorities and minorities, and a method which brings in the minorities in their due strength would be the best means of bringing about the rapprochement between the majorities and the minorities, which is so necessary in the common interests of our country.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

If joint electorates were introduced on these lines, they would, in my humble opinion, serve a much more useful purpose than separate electorates. For I consider that joint electorates possess every advantage over separate electorates. Under that system members would come in through the suffrage of the whole electorate, and would thus represent the entire population of the local area. This would naturally give such members a wider and freer outlook on all questions that come before the local bodies, and thus make them more independent and useful representatives of the people. After all is said and done, we cannot get away from the fact that there are majorities and minorities in most parts of our country, and this will always be so. If the minorities shut themselves up in the water-tight compartments of separate electorates, they can never hope to be at all effective. Since they only come in through a particular section of the population, they will always regard themselves and will also be considered by the others, as representatives of their own class or community only. They will thus have the majority community in permanent opposition to them, and will never be able to make themselves effective. They will always remain a feeble minority with a strong majority against them. But if these very members of the minority communities come in through the open door of joint electorates, they will be regarded by the members of the majority community as on equal terms with themselves.

Another important question which you will have to consider is the changes, if any, that will be necessary in the 'constitution' of the local bodies. You will also have to consider what alterations or additions, if any, are necessary in the 'powers, duties and responsibilities' of the local bodies.

QUESTION OF FINANCE

One of the most important matters for your deliberation is the 'finances' of the local bodies. The financial condition of most of the local bodies in the country is anything but satisfactory. You will have to consider what measures should be adopted for strengthening their position. The sources of revenue of the local bodies are unfortunately very slender, and urgently need to be supplemented by some means. This brings me to the connected subject of taxation, and also to a few suggestions which I would make for improving the resources of the local bodies.

First, as regards 'taxation'. The heads of taxation assigned to the local bodies are few and exiguous and are barely sufficient even for their essential requirements. In the first place, direct taxation should be resorted to as far as possible. Then, taxes like the Entertainment Tax should be exclusively given to the local bodies. Further, care should also be taken that services like water supply, conservancy, lighting, and the like, are made self-supporting. These are essential services actually rendered to the people and the people who get the benefit of them must pay for them fully, and not let them encroach on the slender resources of the local bodies which are needed for their other obligations.

I would here suggest a few activities which would bring both profit to the local bodies and benefit to the people. Gas supply, electric lighting, electric power, tramway and bus services, printing presses, newspapers, banks and the like, are a few services which the local bodies, and especially the municipalities, could undertake with advantage to all concerned. These are what are commonly known as public utility services. Most of these services are at present in the hands of private individuals or bodies working for profit.

I next come to the vexed question of 'Government control'. I think we must all admit that some outside control is indispensable. Such control exists in every civilised country, even in the most advanced countries in the world. The only objection may be in regard to the extent of this control. But this objection should disappear under the new constitution, with the Minister in charge responsible to a wholly elected legislature, and thus to the people themselves.

BENGAL PRESSMEN FORGE AHEAD

Increase In Registered Trade Unions During Year

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The disparity between the actual income from subscriptions and that which should accrue on the basis of prescribed rates and the reported membership is very noticeable, says the latest report on the working of the Trade Unions Act in Bengal. In one union in the Railway Group in which the annual subscription is Re. 1 payable in advance the realisations from a membership which fell during the year from 1581 to 1326 were Rs. 116|4 only; in another union belonging to the Water Transport Group in which the annual subscription varies from 8 annas to Rs. 4 according to the pay of the member, the realisations from a membership of over 15,000 amount to Rs. 1,576 only.

The number of unions at the close of the year 1934-35 was 57 as against 46 of the previous year, a noticeable feature of the trade union movement in Bengal during the year being the increase in the number of registered trade unions of printing press workers by three.

From the returns available, it appears that 48 trade unions at the close of the year had a membership of 93,113 composed of 92,498 males and 615 females. The Railway Group had the largest membership; the eight unions in this group had a total membership of 41,187 with an average of 5,148 members per union. Next in order of membership comes the Water Transport Group with its four unions having a total membership of 34,322 with an average of 8,581 members per union.

From the point of view of income, however, the Textile Group comes first with its average income of Rs. 28,640. The Motor Group is a bad second with an average of Rs. 11,760 The average income per member varied during the year from 4 as. 8 p. in the Tramway Group to Rs. 68|12|5 in the Motor Group, while the average income per union and per member for all groups was Rs. 5,676|1|4 and Rs. 2|11|6 respectively, showing a decrease of about 5 per cent in one case and of a little over 1 per cent in the other.

These 48 unions of which the returns are available closed the year after an expenditure of Rs. 3,00,388 with a total balance of Rs. 1,32,387.

Because of their subversive activities, three of the unions had been declared unlawful associations during the year.

NO SUPERSESSION WITHOUT INQUIRY

Delhi Conference Resolutions

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The first session of the Local Self Government Conference concluded this morning after passing two dozen more resolutions.

The Conference welcomed the news of the arrival of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-Chief Executive Officer and ex-Mayor of Calcutta corporation to motherland and requested Government that no restrictions be placed on his freedom and liberty on landing in India. The conference elected Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Mr. Biren Roy to represent India at the International Municipal Conference to be held at Berlin in June next and authorising them to invite the next International Conference to India.

In respect of supersession of local bodies, the Conference resolved that Provincial Governments should undertake legislation providing that no order for superseding a local body be passed without instituing an enquiry by an independent committee and supersession be preceded by dissolution of the body, in order to enable to electorate and to pronounce its own judgment on the conduct of the local body.—A.P.

FIRST 'PLANE MADE IN INDIA

Bangalore Scientists' Design

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The first aeroplane to be made in India,—and out of Indian materials—, and flown, has neared its completion in Bangalore and will be soon put in the air.

This is a "Flying Flea",, a single-seater aeroplane, which for the last year has been the craze in Europe.

Prof. K. Ashton of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in taking the initiative for this most enterprising and delightful venture has secured new possibilities for aeronautical engineering in India and for civil aviation. He has personally tested Indian materials in the construction of the plane and utilized them as far as possible.

"FLYING FLEA'S" CLAIM.

The originator of the Flying Flea, M. Henry Mignet, a French man claimed that an amateur could teach himself to fly in the air without the aid of an instructor in this type of aeroplane. And Prof. Ashton believing in the feasibility of the proposition has now gone far enough to its successful conclusion.

The machine is specially designed for safety and easy handling by the amateur. The very low landing speed of the Flying Flea, (So much wanting in the conventional design of aeroplane), ensures a safe landing and the bugbear of the novice in the air, the difficulty of adjusting the banking of the machine while turning, is completely overcome in the Flying Flea by the special arrangement of the two wings of the plane.

Prof. Ashton, formerly of Metropolitan Vickers and later of Cardiff University, has given a practical trend to the various Engineering activities of the Institute of Science. The construction of the Flying Flea, while novel and useful, also emphasises the scope for practical achievements in Engineering.—A. P.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Interesting Analysis Of Imports From Abroad

A correspondent writes:—

The total imports of paper into India for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1935 amounted to 1,26,032 tons. Protected items included in this total i.e., qualities which are subject to the Bamboo Protective tariff, amounted only to 11,161 tons, or about 9 per cent of the entire imports. The figures are as follows:—

"PROTECTED" PAPER IMPORTED	
News printings	93 tons
Other printings	4880 tons
Writings and Envelopes	6183 tons
Total	11,161 tons

The above figures are made up by hundreds of different qualities of fine papers including expensive rag and ledger papers and high quality art papers. The qualities are so varied that individually the consumption of such papers in India is much too small.

An analysis of the "non-protected" qualities is as follows:—

Packings and Kraft	13,674 tons
Newsprint	25,307 "
Other Printings including fancy, chrome, marble, papier mache etc.,	7,774 "
Writing and envelopes	461 "
Other kinds of paper	5,346 "
Old Newspapers	57,970 "
Paper manufactures	2,339 "
Total	1,14,871 tons

The above total represents 91 per cent of the total imports into India. More than half of it is made up of the old newspapers or what is known in the trade as "over-issues" which are exported to India and elsewhere as a very cheap form of wrapping paper.

News printings amounting to 25,307 tons are made mainly from mechanical woodpulp for which Indian fibres are unsuitable. This also applies to the kraft and wrapping papers which are now almost entirely made from special kraft pulp, the manufacture of which has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection in the large modern kraft mills in Scandinavia and America. The kraft paper is actually made on mammoth machines, each producing up to 120 tons of paper per day.

ZEMINDARS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the British Indian Association this evening the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan suggested that with a view to solving the problem of the educated unemployed who included a large number of detenus, Zamindars with adequate guarantees from Government, should try and initiate these men into de-

(Continued from Col. 7).

trument can be used in the short time available (for the duration of totality is less than 2 minutes) and at the Japan eclipse the Kodaikanal Observatory expedition will confine itself to the wavelength studies.

TON OF INSTRUMENTS

About a ton of instruments will be carried and every possible precaution will be taken to be prepared for every eventuality except bad weather. Mr. Marsden, a science teacher in a Missionary College in Nagercoil, is making his own way to Japan, primarily for sightseeing, and will help the expedition in the management of the arc lamp.

On June 19, the sun will rise in England already partially eclipsed. The path of totality will lie from Greece through parts of Asia Minor, Asiatic Russia and Japan, ending at sunset in the Pacific Ocean. It is not visible from any part of India.

TO OBSERVE SUN'S ECLIPSE IN JAPAN

Govt. Of India Expedition Will Be Equipped With Powerful Spectrograph For Wavelength Study

The Government of India is sending an expedition to Japan to observe the total eclipse of the sun on June 19th, 1936. The expedition, which is being led by Dr. Royds, Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory, will be equipped with what is probably the most powerful spectrograph ever used at an eclipse.

What object is to be served by observing a total eclipse of the sun? Those who have witnessed a total eclipse aver that it is the most awe inspiring spectacle afforded within the whole realm of nature and one of transcendent beauty. But neither the awe nor the beauty is the reason which inspires astronomers from many parts of the world to observe every total eclipse of the sun. The totally eclipsed sun exhibits certain appendages belonging to the sun which cannot be seen at any other time, and astronomers flock to the favoured regions of the earth in order to study these appendages which are clues to the constitution not only of the sun, but also of all those stars which are known to resemble the sun. During a total eclipse the daylight gives place to darkness, stars and planets become visible even near the sun, and two different atmospheres of the sun become visible to the naked eye, namely the olive green corona with its streamers and the rosy red chromosphere with its prominences, whilst with special instruments a still lower atmosphere can be studied.

In 1836, that is exactly 100 years ago, the first spectroscopic observation of an eclipse was made, and that year marks the beginning of most of our knowledge to be learnt from eclipses. The total length of time since then during which the eclipsed sun has been available for observation amounts to just over one hour. Yet this meagre hour has sufficed to yield a remarkably large amount of information which would not otherwise have been known.

TO STUDY WAVELENGTH

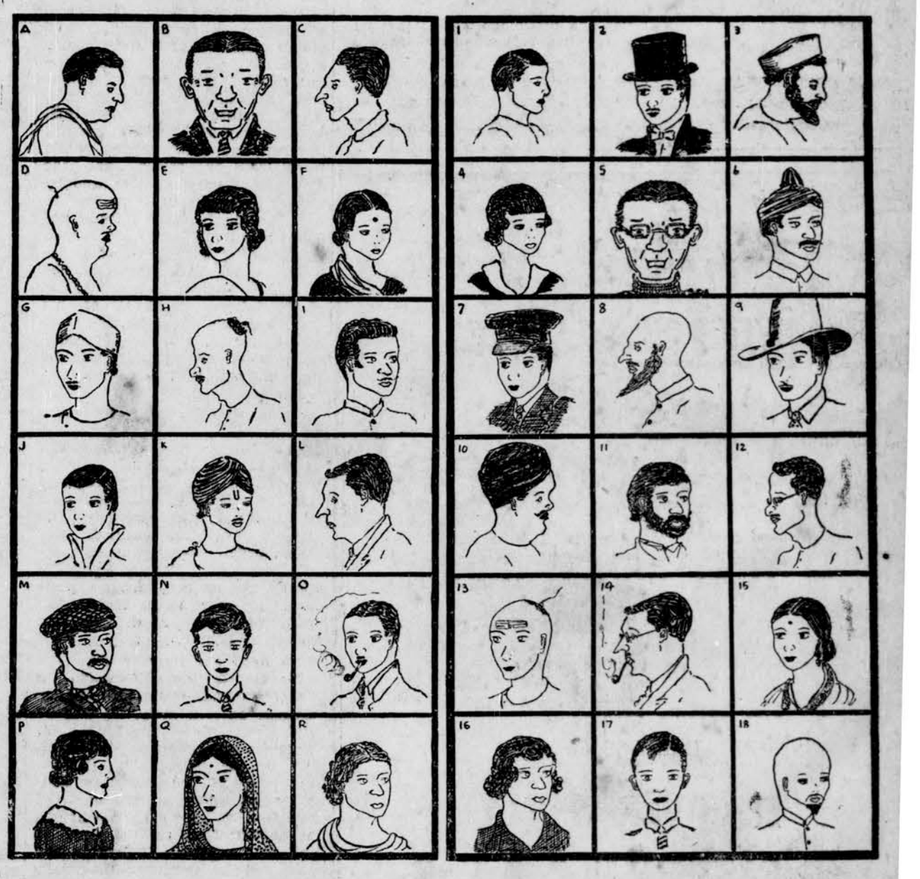
The Kodaikanal Observatory expedition is especially to study how the wavelength in different parts of the sun's disc is affected by the scattered light from other parts of the disc. During the eclipse the scattering effect is removed by the shadow of the moon, and during the partial phases of the eclipse there will be a crescent of light from the sun's limb entirely free from the light scattered from the rest of the sun's disc.

Another problem to which the powerful spectrograph of the Kodaikanal Observatory will be applied will be the more exact determination of the wavelengths of the chromospheric lines. The Observatory is specially interested in the appearance of the oxygen lines in an eclipse since the successful observations of these lines just been done at the Kodaikanal Observatory. But there is a limit to the extent to which one ins-

(Continued in column 5.)

"DISGUISE" Competition

Rs. 3,000 Prizes



In this exceedingly interesting Competition you are asked to exercise your power of observation by penetrating through the disguise which the persons in the series of pictures on the left have assumed to evade recognition. The real persons in pictures on the left have assumed disguised forms and these disguised persons are given in pictures on the right. A man may disguise himself as a woman or vice versa. He or she may change the dress, put on or shave off beard or mustaches or make such changes in their appearance as to make it difficult for an observant person to recognise them. Let us see how you fare.

For instance the woman shown in "P" assumes the disguise of a boy as in Illustration No. 1. You therefore, enter "I" against "P" in the Coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 29th March, 5th and 12th April, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 17th APRIL, 1936

Bombay To Go Without Taxis?

Threatened Strike Of Drivers Likely?

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Will there be a strike of the taxi-drivers to-day?

This question is agitating the mind of the public for the past few days as no settlement is arrived at by the Taxi-Drivers' Union and the Commissioner of Police.

The Taxi-Drivers' Union demand the tariff rate of four annas a mile instead of six annas fixed by the Commissioner of Police. Then from to-day not only the schedule of taxes as passed by the Legislative Council will be in force but the taxi-cars will be subjected to the annual examination and the meters tested. The Taxi-Drivers' Union has appealed to its members not to take their taxis for the usual inspection on the 1st April. If the taxis are not subjected to the usual test and examination, they won't be allowed to ply for hire.

Reconciliation Efforts

To avert this deadlock every effort is being made by certain citizens to bring about a reconciliation between the police authorities and the taxi-drivers. It is understood certain suggestions have been made to the Commissioner of Police on behalf of the Taxi-Drivers' Union.

Among the suggestions are also (1) that the testing of the meters should be postponed for two months, (2) that the new type of meters should not be installed till 1940 as they cost at least Rs. 300 each or (3) that the police should do away with the meters entirely as is the case in the suburbs and the moffusil.

A "Chronicle" representative learnt on enquiry at Police Headquarters that in regard to the first suggestion, the police authorities are prepared to allow one month's extension for testing the meters provided an honest effort is made to subject the taxis for the usual test and examination afterwards.

They are also willing to be reasonable with them in regard to the installation of the new type of meters and give them a year or two more to instal the same. In view of the constant trouble the passengers have with victoria-drivers and taxi-drivers in the suburbs who have no meters, they do not propose to accede to any request of doing away entirely with the meters.

In the meantime elaborate arrangements have been made at the Head Police Office for the registration of cars under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act of 1935 which comes into force from April 1st. A number of clerks are employed to assist the motorists to fill up the forms and to calculate how much tax will be due for the current year.

The taxi-drivers who do not register their cars as well as subject their cars for test and examination and show any act of intimidation will be dealt with according to the law.

STRIKE LIKELY

Council Of Action Remains Firm

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary of the Taxi Drivers' Union has issued the following statement:

Since the declaration of the strike resolution, meetings of the Council of Action, appointed at the public meeting of the taxi drivers' and owners, are being held in the mornings and evenings.

The police have now forwarded a letter to the Association stating that whenever they (the Association) would like to introduce the four anna tariff, the Police will always listen to them; that the question of putting new meters would be continued upto 1938. They have further accepted the offer of the Association of getting the cars passed upto May 1936, and if the need arises to a still later date.

COUNCIL FIRM.

The Council of action met this morning and have wholly stuck to their original resolution. They demand establishment of a universal 4-anna tariff.

The report published in a paper that 30 taxis have changed their meters for the new ones of 6-anna-

(Continued in Col. 3)

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NO TOLLS FROM TO-DAY

New System Of Motor Vehicles Taxation Explained

The Director of Information, Bombay has issued the following 'communique' regarding the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act of 1935 which comes into force from April, 1:

It provides for the abolition of tolls and the introduction of a new system of taxation on motor vehicles used or kept for use all over the Presidency, excluding Sind.

Bombay Arrangements

As soon as the Act comes into force, all motor owners or persons in possession or control of motor vehicles must make a declaration in the prescribed form specifying the required particulars to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who is the Registering Authority under the Act, and pay the tax leviable under the Act. The existing registration certificates of vehicles registered in Bombay Presidency will be deemed to have been cancelled on the introduction of the Act, unless an application is made for a fresh certificate on or before May 1.

In all such cases a deduction of 5/12ths of the tax paid for the registration period expiring on August 31 next may be made, but this will only be made permissible in the cases of those who pay the tax before May 1. For example, an owner who paid Rs. 32 last year may deduct Rs. 13-6 from the instalment of the tax now to be paid by him. If he paid Rs. 40, the deduction will be Rs. 16-11.

Without the payment of the new tax no registration or renewal certificates will be granted. If any person is in possession or control of a motor vehicle without payment of tax, or makes an incomplete or false declaration under the Act, he will be liable to a fine.

As far as Bombay city and suburbs are concerned, special arrangements are being made at the office of the Commissioner of Police for the convenience of motorists, who will be given every assistance there in the matter of filling up forms and calculating exactly how much tax will be due for the current year. In the mofussil, instructions have already been given to a large number of motorists by inspectors from the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, and those owners who failed to avail themselves of this opportunity are advised in their own interest to make inquiries at the offices of the Superintendents of Police of the Districts. Payment may be made in Bombay city either in cash or by cheque, whilst mofussil motorists should make payment by cheque, money order or payment into a treasury, sending the duplicate challan to the Head Police Office, Bombay.

In all cases the existing registration certificates should be handed in or sent with the completed Form "A." Owners of vehicles who intend to discontinue their use for the time (for example those who may be going on leave) are advised in their own interests to intimate the fact to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, and to send in their existing registration certificates as otherwise they may be called upon to pay the full tax at a later date when they decide to renew the registration.

Outside Cars

If a motor vehicle is brought into the Presidency for temporary use for a period exceeding 30 consecutive days, the person bringing such a vehicle must pay within 7 days to the Registering Authority or the District Superintendent of Police the amount of the tax for the number of months the vehicle is kept according to the scale provided in the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette" of March 20, 1936.

Visiting motorists and those who possess cars registered outside the Bombay Presidency are therefore advised to report the arrival of their cars and fill in Form "E" within 7 days of their arrival when their liability to pay the tax will be determined.

Bombay city motorists are again reminded that from April 1 special arrangements will be made at the Head Police Office for their convenience.

(Continued From Col. 2)

a-mile is not true. Only 13 have done so, and a majority of them have promised not to ply their taxis on the streets from April 1.

The members of the Council of Action have visited all the taxi stands in the City and advised the drivers to stand firm and those who have already changed their meters to withdraw from plying their taxis.

A meeting of all the taxi drivers and owners will be held this morning at the Esplanade Maidan when the future programme **will be chalked out.**

BEST REMEDY FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

Mr. Jadhav Urges Support To Co-operative Movement

"Try to economise and preserve your national resources" said Mr. B. V. Jadhav, while unfurling the Co-operative Flag at the Co-operators' Excursion organised by the Fort Co-operative Institute on Sunday last. About 500 Co-operators joined the Excursion to Nohva Islands. S.S. Hiravati, one of the B.S.N. Co.'s steamers, which was engaged for the purpose carried the Co-operative gathering. Men, women and children of all castes and creeds mingled in a real Co-operative spirit and a cosmopolitan dinner was arranged on board the steamer.

The Co-operative Flag was unfurled by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. He exhorted all to join the Co-operative Movement which aims at the promotion of thrift and conservation of the Nation's resources. India, he said, owes a huge public debt and unless there was economy both in the public and private life of the Nation, he despaired of ever repaying it.

The Co-operative Movement he opined holds out the best remedy for the many economic ills. He said he has been a worker in the Co-operative Movement but so far was mainly associated with the rural Co-operation. He was glad he will now have opportunity to participate in the Movement in a city like Bombay.

Mr. Mehta's Hope

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in proposing a vote of thanks hoped that Mr. Jadhav would be a minister under the reformed constitution and help the Co-operative Movement both financially and otherwise.

On behalf of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Mr. K. J. Dubash its Vice-President garlanded Mr. Jadhav and thanked him for responding to his invitation.

The party was then shown round the Nohva Islands and many were interested in the useful Institutions such as the Marine College, the Orphanage that are being conducted by Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the Proprietor of the Island.

The party returned to Bombay after a whole day's programme of varied entertainments.

CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE FUNCTION

The Cama Hospital Jubilee Public Meeting will be held on Thursday, 2nd April 1936 at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has consented to preside and Lady Brabourne to attend.

The meeting will be followed by a short cinema film showing the service of women by women.

The meeting is open to the public.

NATIONAL GUARDS FOR LUCKNOW

The Managing Committee of the Bombay National Guards have decided to send a batch of 20 volunteers to the Lucknow Congress to help the organisation of the volunteers. The batch will be leaving Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Friday evening.

The last parade before they leave Lucknow will be held on Thursday morning at 6-30 at the Gowalia Tank maidan, when every member of the Guards is expected to be present.

Singapore Authorities Puzzled

(From Our Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE (By Mail.)

A man with four "nationalities" is puzzling the Singapore authorities. He was born to a Straits Settlement Chinese couple who were travelling from Singapore to Batavia aboard a German ship soon after the ship had entered Dutch territorial waters off Java. So it now seems that he is:

British, because his parents were born in Singapore;

Chinese, because he is of pure Chinese blood:

German, because he was born in a German ship!

Dutch, because he was born in Dutch waters.

It would seem this one-man League of Nations could obtain a passport from any one of his four fatherlands or from all four. This is one of the nationality puzzles brought to light during the controversy at Singapore over the invitation to four Straits Chinese, who are British subjects, to play for China in the Olympic Games football competition.

It is contended that if they play for China they will lose their British citizenship, but there is no legal provision to prevent them travelling to Berlin on a British passport and still playing for China.

Early Life Of Accused And Deceased Traced In Trunk Murder Trial

Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court Sessions commenced the hearing of what is known as the "Trunk Murder Case" in which Ratilal Virchand Shah (22) a jewellery broker and his brother Shantilal (18) are charged with the murder of Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, also a jewellery broker. The second accused was alternatively charged with causing the disappearance of the evidence of the crime.

The Advocate-General took an hour opening the prosecution case. The two accused, he said, were the sons of Virchand Umerchand. Their mother was dead, and their father married a second time. He had three children by his second wife. They all lived in two rooms on the third floor of a house in Abdul Rehman Street.

The murdered man, Kanayalal Amritlal, was an apprentice to a jewellery broker. He lived with Tricumlal Shah and Sheshmal Kasturchand at Barbhai Moholla, Kanyalal and the first accused at one time worked in partnership, but although the partnership had been dissolved they were on friendly terms and saw each other most days in the bazar.

Did Not Return Home

The day on which the event which had a bearing on the case happened was a Sunday. On that day Kanayalal and Ratilal, his room-mate met the first accused in the bazar and had a drink of sugar cane juice together. Later in the afternoon Kanayalal and Ratilal parted company. When the latter went home he found that Kanayalal had not returned.

Movements of Accused.

Proceeding, Mr. Kemp said that there was no evidence as regards the movements of the accused between 4-30 and 8-30 p.m. but their movement thereafter would be described by witnesses. At 8-30, the second accused hailed a hack victoria and a steel trunk and an attache case, which had been kept on the pavement in front of the accused's house, were put into it. Both the accused got into the victoria and the driver was told to drive the third class entrance at Victoria Terminus. From there they drove to Empire Building, where the first accused purchased felt hats for himself and his brother. They then drove to Ripon Hotel, near Ballard Pier, and, after making certain inquiries, returned to Bori Bunder.

"It is possible," Mr. Kemp added, that they may have intended to put the trunk in a train or in a luggage office, and finding that that was impossible they seem to have changed their mind and thought of a hotel room. But that is all conjecture, and it is all immaterial what the reasons for their going to those places were."

Taxi For Juhu

The Advocate-General then told the jury how the accused engaged a taxi, near the General Post Office to go to Juhu.

As the taxi driver did not know of any well at Juhu, the accused asked him to drive to Ghodbunder where the accused threw the trunk in a tank. On the return journey the first accused told the driver that he had forgotten to throw the 'attache' case in the tank and wanted to go back.

But the driver refused to take them back to Ghodbunder as it was already late. The "attache" case was then thrown in the creek at Bandra.

The accused wanted to dismiss the taxi at Bhendi Bazar so the driver took them near the Pydhonie Police Station. The behaviour of the accused seemed rather strange to the driver and taking advantage of the disagreement over the fare he took the first accused to the police station and gave the details of the drive to the officer on duty.

Changed His Clothes

When the second accused who had been sitting in the car went up some time later he was found to have changed his clothes, and was dressed only in a shirt and dhoti. He had apparently gone home and returned.

The accused were detained at the police-station. Inquiries were started the next morning. The trunk which was dragged out of the tank was found to contain the dead body of Kanayalal. Round his neck was a rope. Certain jewels which had been taken on "jangad" by Kanayalal were found with the first accused.

The Advocate-General then led evidence.

Ratilal Shah, one of the witnesses on being cross-examined stated that he knew the first accused since his childhood. The murdered man was a fast friend of the first accused and used to visit his house frequently. So far as witness knew, Kanayalal and the first accused had continued to be friends until December 22.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, the Advocate General, and Mr. Forbes appeared for the prosecution; Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the first accused and Mr. M. C. Chagla instructed by Mr. S.K. Ambedkar defended the second accused.

CONGRESS ELECTION IN BHULESHWAR

New Managing Council Of District Committee

At an annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee which was held on March 29, the following members for new managing council were elected. The first six are ex-officio members. (1) Bhulabhai Desai, (2) Nagindas Master (3) Lilavati Munshi (4) Ganpatishankar Desai (5) Yusuf Meherally (6) Ratansy Champasi (7) Narayan B. Deshpande, (8) Yashwant K. Parulekar (9) Gajendranath G. Sherman (10) Chhatubhai B. Shah (11) Manibhai Desai (12) Manibhai Sheth (13) Ramanlal Choksy (14) Sunderdas Morarji (15) Bhagwandas Kapadia (16) Laxmiben Shatikar (17) Urendra Mehta (18) Gunvant Brahma (19) Bhauani Shankar Oza (20) Chotubhai N. Shah (21) Shivlal Patva (22) Bhamishander Yagdik (23) Thakordas Kapadia (24) Hiralal Dave (25) Kaneshvar Vyas (26) Ratilal Vakharia (27) Bimal Sharma (28) Bhudherbhai Rathod (29) Vithaldas Gordhandas (30) Ambalal Mehta (31) Nichaldas Multani.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE

At its 1st meeting this year on the 23rd ultimo, the Standing Committee of the Bene Israel Conference passed the following resolution all standing in solemn silence:

Resolved that the Bene-Israel Conference do place on record its great sorrow on the death of His Majesty King George V. Emperor of India and its deep and sincere sympathy with His Majesty King Edward VIII Emperor of India and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary in their great loss and do tender to His Majesty its loyal homage.

PAVING WAY FOR REFORMS

Collectors Instructed To Hasten Electoral Arrangements

The Government of Bombay have recently issued further instructions to all Collectors and other officers to hasten the electoral arrangements for the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new Constitution. The provisional rolls prepared last year are being printed and the preparation of final rolls has been taken in hand.

The Collectors have also been asked to publish "informally", in April, the provisional electoral rolls. The publication will not be simultaneous all over the Presidency, but each Collector will publish the rolls, or parts of them, as they are ready. The Collector will announce by beat of drum or in the newspapers that the roll is under preparation; that it can be seen at the place or places mentioned in the notice; and that any person who wishes to file any claims or objections may submit them before June 10. Claims or objections received will be considered and disposed of by the Collector or any other officer deputed by him in this behalf. The roll will thereafter be revised before it is 'formally' published early in July in accordance with the provisions of the Governor's Rules.

Regular Roll Later

No such 'informal' publication will be made in the case of the electoral rolls of the Commerce and Industry, Labour, and University Constituencies. It should be noted that the publication of the roll now proposed is only informal and provisional. The regular roll will be published for formal claims and objections in due course.

All persons who are qualified for inclusion in the electoral rolls should take necessary steps to get their names enrolled. The Director of Information will shortly issue a leaflet stating the franchise qualifications and the procedure for registration in the roll.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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Ancient Temple Of Buddhistic Learning

University Of Nalanda: Its Contribution To Art And Literature

In the course of a lecture he delivered on the 22nd March at the Buddha Society on the University of Nalanda; its contribution to art and culture Mr. H. D. Sankalia, said:—

Some five decades have passed since Nalanda's name was brought to the notice of the scholarly world by that indefatigable pioneer in Indian archaeology, General Cunningham, in his reports. The labours of Sir John Marshall and others have further brought it into the forefront. This stimulated a desire in the hearts of all antiquarians to find out whether there were any references to it or its name in literature. A study of ancient Pali and Sanskrit works has revealed the fact that from the times of Mahavira and Buddha, Nalanda, even though a small town then, occupied a key position. Visualising as it were its future greatness, the founders of the two great religions of the world—Jainism and Buddhism—selected Nalanda as their monsoon resort. Here at Nalanda as Taranath tells us Asoka built a great temple and a Brahman Suvisnu, no less than 108. It was again from this place that Nagarjuna preached his Madhyamika philosophy. During all these centuries, from 500 B. C. to 300 A. D., only once in the reign of Asoka, that Nalanda seems to have caught royal attention.

"MARVELLOUS TO BEHOLD."

In about 426 A. D. Kumaragupta I, recognising its religio-historical importance and its inherent potentiality, erected a great sangharama. This meritorious project of constructing sangharamas and viharas was fortunately taken up by his successors Skandagupta and others, until at last in the hands of Baladitya—known in history as Narasimhagupta—and in the hands of Harsha, the paramount king of Central and Northern India, it attained gigantic proportions and the whole University in the words of Hiuen-Tsiang and his biographer—"with its richly adorned towers and fairly-like turrets" "was truly marvellous to behold."

It is the part played by institutions like this in the advancement and diffusion of Indian thought—in its diverse branches—theology, philosophy, literature, art, that forms the pivot of this essay.

TEMPLE OF LEARNING.

Before we begin to paint the picture of Nalanda's literary and artistic activities, we must know the background, the condition of literature and art, as it existed when Nalanda sprung up as a recognised Temple of Learning.

A great intellectual fervour characterised the two or three centuries that preceded the royal-rise of Nalanda.

Nalanda, holding up the true function of a University, confined itself, in main, to the diffusion and tension of knowledge. One should not, therefore, be surprised if much was not achieved by the University in the actual development of culture.

Turning first to the constructive activities, small though they may be, we meet in the realm of philosophy the domineering figure of Vasubandhu who compiled and commented on numerous works dealing with Buddhistic philosophy as well as religion.

FATHER OF INDIAN LOGIC

It was in logic, however, that improvements, of far-reaching importance were made by the pandits of Nalanda. And the one person who overshadowed all his compeers was Dinnaga, the Father of Indian Logic.

To him is attributed the credit of separating logic from theology and philosophy, while Nagarjuna is said to have sown the seeds of Medieval logic in his "Madhyamikarika" by stray and casual references, to such technical terms as "Sadhyasama," etc. Buddhist logic, since then, had made a steady progress in the hands of Aryadeva and Vasubandhu. But if we lend any credence to a tradition much of Dinnaga's fame will lose its lustre. For according to that tradition Vasubandhu, in a work called "Ronki" in Chinese maintained that a thesis could be proved by two propositions only; and that, therefore, the necessary parts of a syllogistic reasoning were three only. Unfortunately these works are lost, otherwise it would be very interesting as well as instructive to compare the syllogism as formulated by Vasubhadhu with that of Aristotle, the founder of the Occidental Logic. Till however, these works are discovered the palm of restoring Logic to its proper sphere must be given to Dinnaga.

Dharmakirti succeeded Dinnaga. He also according to Itsing made further improvements in logic. The Trairupa theory was fully developed by him. Thus, he held that Non-perception, identity and Casuality these form the marks of a syllogism, because with these only we could lay down a conclusion.

IN ASOKA'S REIGN.

The propagation of Buddhist culture, first begun in the time of Asoka and carried on successfully during the subsequent centuries—as it evidenced by the conversion of Kanishka to Buddhism—almost reached its crowning glory when Kumarajiva in 400 A. D. proceeded to China and translated Buddhist Sacred works into the Chinese language.

The torch of knowledge lit by this eminent Buddhist illumined the countries to the east of India—Java, Sumatra, Cambodia and China. It awakened in the people a healthy curiosity to see the country from which the torch-bearer spread the light.

Of the many places that received, entertained guided and—instructed these pilgrims, Nalanda was, perhaps, the most renowned. The University imparted knowledge in faculties of art and sciences not only to its own students but also to foreigners, that they may in turn hand over this torch of learning to their fellow brethren in their mother countries and thereby pave the way for a distant but sure international brotherhood of culture. Thus we find Hiuen Tsiang and Itsing being well versed in all the various branches of Buddhism, perfect masters of even the non-Buddhist doctrines—Samkhya, Yoga, Vaisisika and Lokayata.

ENCYCLOPAEDIC WORKS.

Apart from this missionary work, in which the home as well as the foreign students were trained to spread culture another way to distribute knowledge was the composition of Encyclopaedic works dealing with various branches of learning. The untiring zeal of research scholars has discovered one of such compediums of philosophies. It was written by Santaraksita and commented upon by his disciple Kamalasila. And we have to give all the credit for this to the University of Nalanda as both Santaraksita and Kamalasila were its alumni So to the Alma-Mater must be given the glory of this Encyclopaedia. In this work known as 'Tattvasamgraha' no less than 27 schools of thought—Samkhya, Yoga, Vaisesika and many others of comparatively little importance—are reviewed and refuted by these versatile scholars. The mere enumeration of so many philosophies along with their authors is enough to convince how Nalanda strove to impart education in Buddhistic as well as non-Buddhistic culture. It also testifies to the fact mentioned by the biographer of Hiuen Tsiang that Nalanda taught all the arts and sciences.

The most striking and wonderful aspect of this Encyclopaedia is the reference even to the most contemporary views and their propounders.

So far we have only spoken of the part that Nalanda played in the spread of philosophical knowledge But if it did so much for philosophy, it did much more for theology. This becomes explicit when we remember that its main and primary function was the preaching of religious doctrine. And what was that religion? It was not the pure doctrine that Buddha has preached. By the time Nalanda came into existence Buddhism, as religion had come to acquire a new significance. It was no longer a simple code of morals.

MURIEL'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN

Recounts Experiences Of Tour To London Audience

LONDON (By Air Mail).

A reception to Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Miss Solomon and Miss Muriel Lester on their return from India, where they had attended conferences of women, was held at the Y.W.C.A. Central Club. The reception was organised by the Women's Advisory Council on Indian Affairs, and was attended by women from various societies interested in Indian women and their problems.

Lady Layton, who presided and welcomed the guests, said that the discussions, and the passing of the new Indian Constitution, had brought new opportunities for contact between the people of both countries, and that anything one could do to bring about friendly contacts between East and West was of great international importance in these days.

Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, who led the British delegation to the conference of the International Council of Women in Calcutta a few weeks ago, said the organisation of the conference was wonderful. The only trouble was that there were too many subjects to discuss, even in six days.

Miss Solomon had attended the meeting of the All-India Women's Conference at Trivandrum Travancore, in the last days of December, and in her report she accomplished the difficult feat of covering a great many different points in a most interesting way. She said that all the delegates, on returning to their constituencies, organised what they called "echo conferences," where the results of the Trivandrum conference were discussed with the hope that the women of those areas would decide to embark on the educational and social programme that had been agreed to.

WOMEN IN EARNEST

Miss Muriel Lester, who had been at both conferences, talked about the opportunities she had had between and after the conferences to visit city after city, staying with women who had attended them and seeing how they were trying to work out the plans. She had been struck by the increasingly practical way the Indian women went about their deliberations. Movers of resolutions would say, "Please do not vote for this unless you mean to do something."

There was a breaking down of old barriers and a more independent spirit. In one city she found a woman who was carrying on 23 schools for Untouchables. While staying with her friends Miss Lester was distressed to find how deeply they were hurt about the franchise on the communal system, which meant that a woman who had been working for years with a woman of another religion would not be allowed to vote for her colleague because she was of another religion. She found this feeling in every place she visited during 13 weeks. Yet everywhere she found the women saying that as things were they must accept the system. "It is our job to work out our own salvation," they said, "and we are going to do it."

She also found a careful scrutiny to discover whether things were of British manufacture, and she heard of a family of eight who came to England every year but who were careful never to travel in a British ship.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY

Second Conference Will Be Held At Prague In October

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Second International Conference on Social Policy will be held at Prague from 1st to 4th October.

This Conference is being held under the auspices of the International Association for Social Progress formed by the fusion of three older organisations—the International Association for Labour Legislation, the Association for the Prevention of Unemployment, and the Permanent Committee on Social Insurance. The objects of the new body are scientific research, preparation of public opinion for social reform, and propaganda for ratification and enforcement of International Labour Conventions, and more generally for the improvement of the position of the workers. It works as a valuable auxiliary to the I. L. O. in the matter of putting forward and promoting new ideas of social progress and securing moral support for them by vigorous propaganda. The conferences organised by it serve, in particular, to bring together jurists, economists, and men of science or practical experience who cannot be included in the Government group or among the workers' and employers' representatives at the sessions of the I. L. Conference and to mobilise their support for the furtherance of well-planned schemes of social policy.

The first International Conference on Social Policy was held at Prague in 1924; and the second Conference is being summoned at the invitation of the Czechslovak Government and of the Czechoslovak associations interested in social problems. Since the First Conference of 1924 many developments have taken place in the economic and social structure of the world with the result that workers in the social field have now to consider the social, economic, financial and political aspects of the problem as a whole and devise suitable programmes.

The questions on the agenda of the Conference this year will, therefore, include

(1) the control of credit in the interests of the community; and

(2) the organisations of workers and employers in relation to freedom of association.

The Presidents of the organising committee are: Monsieur Justin Godart, ex-Minister of France, and President of the International Association for Social Progress; Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office; and Mr. H. Schonbaum, President of the Social Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Intending Indian delegates are requested to put themselves in touch with the Director, International Labour Office (Indian Branch), New Delhi.

Tackling Parsi Problems

Work Done By Conference Of Co-operating Charity Trusts

A brief account of the work done so far by the Conference of co-operating charity trusts after its second meeting on 23th August 1935, is given below:—

PARSI PANCHAYAT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU:—There were till 24th January, 1936, 306 unemployed Parsi boys and men, varying in age from 16 to 65, enrolled on the Register. Their educational qualifications range from 3rd Vernacular Standard, to Graduation in Arts, Engineering, etc. The larger number of unemployed seem to be of poor, literary or other education, 254 being below the matriculation standard, and 52 only above it.

52 inquiries from 57 men had been received by the Bureau from Parsi and other employers.

The Bureau responded to 48 of these inquiries, and 18 men had been employed in various capacities, on salaries ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 125 per month.

Work securing agency for giving work to women and girls to be done at home: As decided at the meeting of the third conference on 15th November, 1935, a beginning has been made with an announcement in the newspapers, regarding the opening of the Work Securing Agency under the auspices of the Stri Zarthoshti Mandal at the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute. The response has not been encouraging so far, and we have again publicly appealed for securing orders for work at the institution.

Some work will however be provided for the present by the Stree Mandal at the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute to those women and girls who are desirous of doing it at home.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR MEN.

Bai Navajbai Navroji Gamadia and co-trustees have very kindly agreed to donate a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the building of the Work Shed for the Industrial Home proposed to be started at Tardeo by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties, for young or aged men, who are unable to secure work in the open market for long and at the same time become dependent on charity relief. The erection of the Shed will soon be taken in hand.

CHEAP DWELLINGS FOR POOR PARSIS.

Out of the 15 plots including two for unstoreyed structures of a semi-permanent character, at the disposal of the Panchayet Trustees, on the land purchased by them at Tardeo, seven plots have so far been taken up for buildings of two rooms and kitchen or cooking space, which would provide accommodation to 96 tenants. One more plot has been taken up for a hostel for post-matriculate students, of which about 55 will be accommodated in single rooms in the building at a fairly low rent.

Investigation of Cases of Charity Relief and Consolidation of Help:—With a view to consolidate their activities regarding the investigation of cases for relief, the Managing Committees of the two investigating bodies, viz., the Stree Zarthoshti Mandal and the Parsi Charity Organisation Society have combined at first for a period of six months as an experimental measure.

It has been proposed that, as far as possible, one family may be recommended for help to one fund only, so that the applicants may not have to go from fund to fund to collect their total requirements, and the funds may have their work lightened by having to tackle fewer cases.

With the same object in view, it was proposed that consolidation of help may be resorted to in such cases as were receiving help from two or more funds.

These cases are as under: 298 receiving help from 2 funds, 129 receiving help from 3 funds, 20 receiving help from 4 funds and 5 receiving help from 5 funds.

At a meeting of the sub-Committee for consolidation held on February 10, 1936, it was decided to request the 16 Charity Trusts concerned to consolidate help of about 452 cases that were receiving help from 2 to 5 funds. If consolidation is agreed upon by all the funds concerned, the result will be that Charity Trusts will find the number of cases helped by each reduced by 50 to 60 per cent and even more, while the applicants will not have to go from fund to fund for their needs, e.g., to 3 funds for getting help of Rs. 15 at the rate of Rs. 5 from each, but they will get the total required or sanctioned help from one fund only.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL COLONY FOR PARSIS.

The sudden and sad death of Mr. A. B. Godrej, the propounder of the Scheme of an Agri-horticultural Colony for Parsis, has been a set-back for the scheme. It is however learnt that Mr. Godrej has created a trust of his properties in favour of such an agri-horticultural colony for settling Parsis on land somewhere near Bombay.

CONDUCT OF PARSI MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

In response to our appeal for funds to meet the expenses of the clinic for 6 months from 1st August 1935 to 1st January 1936, and to pay off the outstandings against the clinic, contributions and donations totalling Rs. 5,016 were received from the co-operating and other charity trusts and donors:

The Hon. Secretary directly received sums of Rs. 1,550. Thus the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,566 for the expenses of the Clinic for the six months and the expenses amounted to about Rs. 5,850.

The Conference of Co-operating Charity Trusts has decided to undertake the conduct of the Clinic for a further period of six months from 1st February 1936 to 31st July 1936, and to appeal to the above Trusts and Donors as well as the general Parsi public to help towards the expenses of the Clinic.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Medical Examination and treatment of Parsi Children in Parsi Charity Schools:—On the recommendation of the Medical Committee appointed by the Conference, the latter has decided to make a beginning with the Medical Examination of the Parsi children of about 11 Parsi charity schools, who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

The schools comprise between them about 3,200 children and it is estimated that the expenditure of examination of all the children and treatment of those suffering from chronic ailments or defects will approximately amount to about Rs. 7,000 per annum. It has been decided to ask for contributions from the co-operating and other Parsi Charity Trusts, and from the general Parsi public.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Co-ordination of help for higher education abroad:—The Investigating Sub-Committee has been doing its work and so far 12 applications for help for various courses of higher practical and theoretical studies in India and abroad from Parsi male and female students have been disposed of. 5 students have so far been helped by the General Committee of Charity Trusts co-operating in the scheme with varying amounts according to their requirements.

This year in the department of co-ordination of help for post-matriculated studies, 163 students out of 214 applicants, have been helped by the General Committee of co-operating Charity Trusts with expenses amounting to Rs. 30,053. Besides this amount expended by the General Committee it is found that help amounting to about Rs. 45,658 has been accorded to about 233 Parsi students by the above as well as the mofussil educational funds not co-operating in the Scheme of Co-ordination.

The aggregate annual help for post-matriculate studies thus amounts to about Rs. 75,711 for about 396 students prosecuting various courses of post-matriculate studies.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

What Is The Real Property Of A Municipality?

BOMBAY'S HEAVY LOAD OF TAXATION

'The System of Municipal Taxes in Bombay' was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at the Local Self-Government Institute Hall last evening. Mr. Meyer Nissim, ex-Mayor of Bombay, was in the chair.

The lecturer said that the taxes levied by the Municipality had a close relation with the lives of the people. For the houses they lived in, for the water they drank, for the food they ate, for the vehicles they used,—taxes were paid for everything. For every separate tax there was a separate return. But under the head general tax, one crore and twenty seven lakhs of rupees were collected, which was intended to give services like lighting, roads, health services, sewerage and education.

This general tax was a levy of 11 per cent. on the rental value of buildings. Mr. Mehta went on to say that when the East India Company first acquired the island it paid a rent of ten pounds. But now a total rent of about 12 crores of rupees were paid for about 48,000 buildings to about 16,000 landlords. The tax some of the landlords paid ought to be increased, said Mr. Mehta. There were a number of bungalows and vast estates, which were never let out, and which must be taxed by their value and not by their rent, which could not be assessed. Similarly by measuring out water, people who had vast gardens could be made to pay more.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEFICITS

Proceeding the lecturer said that 3 out of the 11 per cent. now collected was being paid towards deficits in the Improvement Trust. This was due to the loan policy, which was imposed upon the Corporation. The Corporation was compelled to pay its loans within 30 or 40 or in very rare cases 60 years. The British Government had a National Debt of 8,000 million pounds and had a sinking fund provided by which it could repay the loans in 300 years. Most of these loans were War loans and there were no assets behind them. On the other hand the Corporation loans were mostly made for productive purposes; yet they were compelled to pay back in a short time. Thus they were acquiring property by maintaining a high level of taxation. The Municipality was now indebted to the extent of 17 crores. To meet this there was a sinking fund of three crores; which meant that the municipal liabilities were 14 crores. But the Municipality now owned property to the extent of 25 crores which meant a surplus of 11 crores. This had been got by taxation.

A Municipality is not like a miserly merchant, said the lecturer, whose worth was measured by his bank balance. The property of a public body was not buildings and such other assets, but it consisted in healthy citizens, bright children and habitable homes. The lecturer held that if the Government were more considerate towards the Municipality and allowed it to follow a more liberal loan policy, it would be possible for it to build healthy schools for all its children and thus avoid the present complaint of sickness among school children.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer the meeting terminated.

"YAWNING WOMAN"

(From Our Correspondent)

MORRISON (Illinois) By Mail.

Mrs. Harold McKee, the "Yawning Woman," is suffering from a third attack of the disease which causes her to yawn eight or eleven times every minute.

In 1934 Mrs. McKee had a yawning fit that lasted nine days; in 1935 her yawning continued eleven days. Worry and strain over the care of an invalid husband and a diabetic son are believed by doctors to be the cause of her complaint.

Sanskrit Scholar To Be Honoured

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, March 29.

In honour of completion of his seventieth year Raj Pundit Madhusudan Ojaha of Jaipur, noted Vedic scholar and Sanskrit author, will be presented congratulatory address and complimentary volume "De Luxe" specially prepared, at a meeting of scholars and pundits from every part of India to be held in Albert Hall, Jaipur from April 2 to 4. Shree Gokalnathji Maharaj of Bombay will preside.

Dhamtari Protest Against Demolition Of Idgah Wall

(From A Correspondent.)

DHAMTARI, March 28.

A mass meeting of Dhamtari Mahomedans was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Hakim, Pleader, to protest against the order of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dhamtari, demolishing the compound wall of the Idgah and forfeiting all property over that land and also taking possession of the Idgah land in possession of the Anjuman since times immemorial.

A deputation consisting of Messrs Abdul Hakim, Azeez Ur Rahman, Pleaders, Moulana Hamidali, Seth Adamgani Billoo and Khan Sahib Mirza, Zahurulhasan Beg was proposed to wait on the authorities to remedy the grievance and April 10 has been fixed for holding protest meetings all over C. P. and Berar. Telegrams to the Governor and Revenue Members with copy of resolution will also be sent.

Our London Letter

New Name For London Indian Congress

Swaraj League Protests Against Ban On Bose's Return

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, March 21.
(By Air Mail).

About six weeks ago I had hinted to your readers that the executive committee of the Indian National Congress of Great Britain would be changing its name. I have now received an official communication from its general secretary, Mr. K. D. Kumria, which reads thus:

SWARAJ LEAGUE.

'With the desire to remove certain misunderstanding that arose over the name of the organisation, and after having the opportunity of seeing Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, and after exchanging letters with the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad, the Indian National Congress of Great Britain at their general meeting held on the 14th March 1936, unanimously decided to change the name to Indian Swaraj League. (42, Mornington Crescent, London, N. W. 1.).

The aims and objects of the Indian Swaraj League are as follows: "To support the creed and policy of the Indian National Congress and to carry out propaganda abroad."

The following are the office-bearers:

President: Dr. S. Saeed Mohamed!,

Vice President: Mr. S. D. Piracha,

Treasurer: Dr. C. B. Vakil,

General Secretary: Mr. K. D. Kumria."

I understand from Mr. Kumria that he has also addressed a letter to Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Committee, at Allahabad, drawing his attention to this decision of the General Body.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

In the course of his letter to Mr. Kripalani, Mr. Kumria writes: "Though different views are held among our members, as to whether we are right or not, in working under the name which we chose, we have decided in deference to the wishes expressed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, and also contained in your letter, to act in a way, that should not give any body the slightest impression, that we had any ulterior motive in adopting the name, or that we had at any time the intention of taking on the name for the purposes of misrepresenting or misleading any body."

Mr. Kumria further adds that his organisation is not in opposition to any other group of people or other political bodies working in London. "There are as you know," he adds, 'The India League, and the Friends of India bodies composed of Indian and British members. It is our desire to form an entirely Indian political organisation run and controlled by members, with their office-bearers duly elected. British friends are eligible for Associate-membership, but having no vote at the meetings. The main idea of the organisation being to keep the Indian community interested in the Indian political work, and to carry out propaganda in association with those British friends and organisations, who will lend us their support. Such propaganda to be carried out by meetings and printing literature, etc., and to bring to the notice of people and organisations, etc., the conditions in India."

NO OPPOSITION TO OTHERS.

Mr. Kumria has also taken the opportunity of explaining to Prof. Kripalani the attitude of his organisation towards the left-wing groups in this country. He says: "I am very sorry to say that there has been some misunderstanding. Owing to your reading a meaning in our letter which was never intended. I never criticised any group of people for holding leftist views. What I said in my letter was that as the Left wing groups had now decided in this country to support the Indian National Congress (as evidenced by the attitude of the League against Imperialism) we thought that the time was opportune that an organisation of all Indians in this country could be formed, to support the Indian National Congress. So unfortunately, quite the opposite impression was created in your mind, from what I wanted you to understand. Our organisation is open to all Indians regardless of their party affiliations, as long as they support the Indian National Congress. While our President and the Vice-President can be considered to belong to right wing, our treasurer is an active member of the League against Imperialism. All our members are particularly desirous to work under your guidance and with our co-operation."

Mr. Kumria has authorised me to say that he and his colleagues on the Executive regret very much the unauthorised activities carried in the name of the organisation by certain members and he desires the editors of Indian newspapers not to take notice of any communications received from any person other than the office-bearers of the Indian Swaraj League.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON SUBHAS.

I understand that the Indian Swaraj League has decided to organise a public meeting in co-operation with other organisations to protest against the decision of the Government of India warning Mr. Subash Chandra Bose that should he return to India he would be arrested. I also understand that the Executive of the Indian Swaraj League is taking up the matter on the floor of the House through Mr. Maxton, Mr. Gallacher and other members of Parliament, who stand for civil liberties. Mr. Kumria has also addressed a letter to the Council for Civil Liberties, an influential body of Englishmen, in this country.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Passengers' Hardships On s. s. "Dayavati"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The hardships to which passengers on the Bhavnagar line of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. are usually subjected, in the course of the voyage and also at the shores of Mahuva, are such that any decent observer would be inclined to criticise and condemn them. I myself had to pass through them in January last when I was on board the s.s. "Dayavati" bound for Bhavnagar.

To begin with, the catering arrangements on the steamer were very unsatisfactory. The management for catering is in the hands of a general contractor who is supposed to cater to the needs of passengers sailing by all the steamers on the Bhavnagar line. This general contractor had given a sub-contract to a Hindu who has to look after the food, tea, etc., supplied to the passengers.

The dishes furnished by the sub-contractor are far from healthy in appearance. It seems as if the principles of sanitation and hygiene are consigned to the winds. The tea, the coffee and the milk supplied are always in a condition that would be regarded as revolting by any man having a sense of health and hygiene. During my voyage I saw that on an average about 200 cups of tea were supplied to passengers on board. The method of preparation of this tea can be described by one world viz. "decoction." The watery liquid mixed with a little milk, and tea dust was kept boiling for a pretty length of time till the entire mixture turned into a poisonous soup. Every cup of this decoction was served to the passengers at the rate of one anna per cup. For me it was a sad experience of my life to see so many people drinking day after day this poisonous stuff. When I asked the caterer to furnish me with a special cup of tea at their schedule rate he looked at me in blank surprise. However when I repeated my demand and explained to him what it meant he brought to me a separate cup of tea which contained the common stuff in a less decocted form with the addition of a spoonful of milk.

As for the stuff of milk supplied, it is usually stale but the staleness might be pardoned provided the stock of milk was kept in cold storage. That was not so on board the s.s. "Dayavati." The rates charged to the passengers who ordered out milk were exorbitant. In Bombay the price of good milk is supplied in retail at home from 4 annas to 6 annas a seer of 80 tolas. It is to be presumed that the caterer stocks his milk at Bombay. It would, therefore, be reasonable for him to charge about 8 to 10 annas per seer of 80 tolas on board the steamer. But the caterer was found charging 4 annas for a cup containing about 10 tolas of milk. At this rate the price of milk on board the steamer would be Rs. 2 per seer of 80 tolas which is eight times the cost price.

The extortionate nature of the price of milk became, however, apparent to me at the port of Jafferabad where the caterer had his fresh supply of milk at the rate of one anna per seer of 40 tolas. After the steamer left Jafferabad a passenger wanted a cup of milk for his child. The caterer demanded 4 annas for a cup of about 10 tolas. The passenger appealed to his sense of fair dealing but he bluntly told him that it was the price of necessity. The passenger complained to the captain about the extortionate price of the cup of milk. At one time the hawkers were allowed to come to steamer and sell milk etc., at Jafferabad and other ports but this is now discontinued to give monopoly to the caterer.

The price of food stuffs also could be regarded as exorbitant looking to the economic conditions of the average passenger and cheapness of the food stuffs. The rates charged for a dish of cooked food is annas 12. This is far in excess of the rate charged in Hindu railway restaurant cars where the usual rate is annas 8 per dish.

In the interest of passengers it is necessary that the B. I. S. N. Company should see that the rates are revised so as to be commensurate with the general standard prevailing.

Landing facilities at Mahuva are most discreditable to the State and the Company concerned. More so because complaints about it have been made times out of number and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and the Manager of the B.I.S.N. Company have examined the hardships and expressed their opinions that the landing arrangements at the ports require drastic changes and still nothing has been done all these years.

At low tide, the passengers after disembarking have to wade through water almost knee-deep and over bottom rocks which prick through the soles. On coming out of the sea, the same fate awaits them because the land-route over which they have to walk is full of sharp pointed stones and also slippery marshes. I have myself observed some passengers toppling over stones and slipping down over marshes.

The culpable neglect of the Bhavnagar State authorities towards these hardships of the passengers cannot but be condemned in strong terms. The Bhavnagar State derives a large revenue from its ports and has a considerable surplus in its annual budget.

It is high time, therefore, that the State should ear-mark a certain portion of its revenue for providing human conditions to the passengers at the Mahuva port for landing. The Passenger and Traffic Relief Association should also take up this matter and agitate in the interest of the general public.—Yours etc.

BHOGILAL B. KAMPANI.

The B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd. And Profits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The general public must have read with regret the declaration of dividend by the B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd. The shareholders, no doubt, will consider themselves fortunate especially in these times. 12 per cent. dividend is not a small return. But the point at issue is whether a public utility concern can distribute such an extraordinary return to its shareholders. The primary object of a public utility company is to render services to the public. The 'B. E. S. T.' Company, besides having no competitors in the field to fight with, gets various facilities from the Municipal authorities in consideration for which it is boud to be a serviceable concern.

Can anyone honestly suggest that 12 per cent. is a reasonable return?

5 to 6 per cent. would have been a reasonable return to the shareholders of the B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd. The super profits thus arrived at, can well be utilised in,

(1) reducing the tram-fare, pay from one anna to 3 pice,

or

(2) reducing the cost per unit of electricity consumed,

or

(3) giving more facilities to the public in shape of better Tram Cars 'Relief to the Public' should be the policy of a Public Utility Concern.

The Municipal Corporation can do much in the matter. But will the corporators rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL S. TRIVEDI.

The Mayoral Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the date of the mayoral election is drawing nearer, speculation is rife as to who will be chosen to succeed to the Corporation gadi. The hurricane activities of Mr. Nariman, the good beginning he has made towards changing the face of Bombay, and the efforts he has started for the uplift and betterment of the depressed classes, must need be continued by somebody equally sincere, energetic and patriotic.

There are three candidates for the honour. For the first time in the history of the Corporation, a lady is contesting the mayoral election. For the first time in the history of any city in the country, a lady has declared her candidature for the highest honour the citizens can confer on a tried and trusted fellow-citizen. And has not Bombay always led the rest of the country? In these days when women are forging ahead to prove their worth and establish their equality with men in all spheres of life, let Bombay give the lead to the country by choosing the lady for the highest honour she can confer on anybody.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar has been a very well-known figure in the country, the city and the Corporation for years. Her family has been represented in the Corporation for three generations. Hers has been a brilliant career throughout, and she is one of the foremost practising Doctors of Bombay. She has been House Surgeon and Hon. Physician of the Cama Hospital and the Grant Medical College. Since 1930 she has been the Hon. Physician of the Congress Free Hospital and has rendered illustrious services to that national institution. She was a member of the Senate of the Indian Women's University, Social Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference in 1934, Hon. Treasurer of the National Council of Women in India from 1931 to 1933. She was co-opted as a member of the Corporation. In 1932 she contested a seat in the General election to the Corporation and won a brilliant success, having topped the poll from the D Ward. Lastly she was elected chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee in 1933. At present she is on the Standing Committee of the Corporation.

With this brilliant and proud record of public service to the country and the city any one can claim to have a right to the love, confidence and esteem of the citizens, and more so if she be a woman. It is hoped that Bombay will rise to the occasion and prove to the world that Indians can appreciate the services of their women and not hesitate to give them their rightful place.—Yours, etc.,

VASUDEV UPADHYAYA.

Bombay, March 26.

Police Behaviour To The Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report in your today's issue of a high Police officer in the Motor Vehicles Department having been fined Rs. 50 for using abusive language to a member of the public reminds me of some similar instances when some Police officers in the Bombay Police behave in a provocative manner and it is with difficulty that the victims of such behaviour restrain themselves to avoid unpleasant results.

I remember an incident some time ago when a very respectable citizen of Bombay was actually assaulted by a European sergeant and he was prosecuted for his conduct, but in the mentime the then Police Commissioner intervened and promised to deal with the culprit departmentally and the prosecution was withdrawn.

Some time ago the Police Commissioner of Calcutta had the boldness and the sense of duty in candidly exposing the manners and the methods of the Police under his charge.

Why do the heads of the Bombay Police do not emulate the example of the Calcutta Police Commissioner is a mystery.

It is also surprizing that the W. I. A. Association who have one of the heads of the Bombay Police on their Committee should not seriously agitate to stop the motorists, at all events, being often harassed and insulted by petty Police officers, unless, of course, the W. I. A. Association now dwindle down their activities to "eating dinners" and exchanging compliments with the Police.—Yours, etc.,

POLICE DADA.

Matriculation Result Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

The result of the Matriculaton examination is usually declared at the end of May and although the time advertised is 2 p.m. the result is out at 11 a.m. All are aware of this and the crowds begin to gather in the University Gardens from 10 a.m. onwards and when the result boards are taken out by the peons, people rush to the boards so recklessly in order to have a first glance at the result that the sheets pasted on the board get torn in no time. The boards, I may say, in comparison to the number of students appearing, are quite insufficient and hence this rush. In the tumult that ensues some miss their purses, others get suffocated owing to pressure from both sides and all the people have to wait unnecessarily for an abnormally long time.

I, therefore appeal to the authorities concerned to give their careful attention to this matter and arrange to place an adequate number of boards in the University Gardens so that the crowd may spread over the whole Gardens in small groups and see the result without any serious inconvenience.— Yours etc.

SADANAND B. MHATRE

Re-Elect Mr. Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I would suggest that public meetings should be held in all wards of the city calling upon their representatives in the Corporation to vote again for Mr. Nariman to the mayoral chair. I am one of those who believe that if Mr. Nariman continues to be the mayor for a few years, Bombay would be a better city to live in, so far as the poor and the middle class people are concerned.—Yours etc.,

R. P. PATEL.

Attachment Of Salaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For all the laudable intention of the mover of the amendment, to the C. Pr. Code, relating to the attachments of salaries. I think it will spell economic reaction of the lower middle class of people who are sought to be protected by the same. At present, they can get a loan from peace-loving sowkars and Co-operative Societies without much difficulty as they know they can lay their hand on the latter's pay if and when necessary. I have some experience of Co-operative Societies and have found that no loans are ordinarily advanced by Societies (except office Societies) unless the loans or one of the sureties have suitable estate or draw more than Rs. 40 per month. I think the plight of Harijans is miserable as their wants are not met by peace-loving sawkars, their salaries being unattachable. Co-operative Societies generally serve the needs of persons drawing less than Rs. 100.

If the amendment is passed, these people will have perforce to go into the clutches of the ruthless Pathan money-lenders, who only know how to recover the money in the absence of any legal help. I therefore say with all the earnestness at my command that the amendment would prove a disaster to such people, who are sought to be protected by the same. I would of course endorse the provision that there should be a respite of 12 months after continuous attachment for 24 months.—Yours etc.,

N. R. HARDIKAR.

Vile Parle, March 23.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE AT DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent).
DOHAD, March 31.

The first Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Youth Conference will be held on 6th April to focuss attention on unemployment and other subjects. It is presumed it will result in a permanent Association of the Youths which will generally help in the activities of the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Union.

BUS AND LORRY COLLIDE

Passengers Saved Miraculously

(From A Correspondent.)
DEWAS, March 29.

A serious motor collision took place a few days back on the Bhopal-Narsingarh Road. This happened on a causeway between a mail bus, belonging to the Dewas Motor Service and a petrol lorry of the Burmah Shell Company. When the mail bus had crossed well over three quarters of the Irish Bridge, it was on its proper side and was travelling at a very low speed, the petrol lorry came down the opposite bank, suddenly swerved right across the bridge and, getting out of control, collided with the mail bus. With pluck and presence of mind the driver of the mail bus brought it to a standstill by applying the brakes otherwise the bus would have fallen into the river by the tremendous force of impact, and 16 passengers, men, women and children would have been drowned. But for the presence of mind of the bus driver and the clever application of the brakes, even the petrol lorry itself would have fallen into the river.

The accident has caused, it is alleged, serious damage to the Dewas motor service to the extent of about Rs. 4,000. Damages have been claimed by the Dewas Motor Service.

HOW DO MENESTRIN CAPSULES PREVENT PREGNANCY?

The capsules contain Quinine, Iron, Manganese, Ovary and Thyroid and a few other ingredients belonging to the indigenous system of medicine so combined as to produce temporary congestion of uterine mucous membrane which causes tonic contraction of the uterus and the resulting menstrual flow washes the uterine cavity. This plain answer was put to test by eminent physicians who are now prescribing the CAPSULES TO THEIR LADY PATIENTS WHO DREAD PREGNANCY. To be sure of action the capsules should be taken on the very DAY when the expected menses did not appear. The fact that menestrin Capsules cure Amenorrhoea cannot be questioned. The action of its ingredients is a sure guarantee. Price Re. 1-8-0 a bottle. Available at Bombay Stockists: P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, or The Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras.

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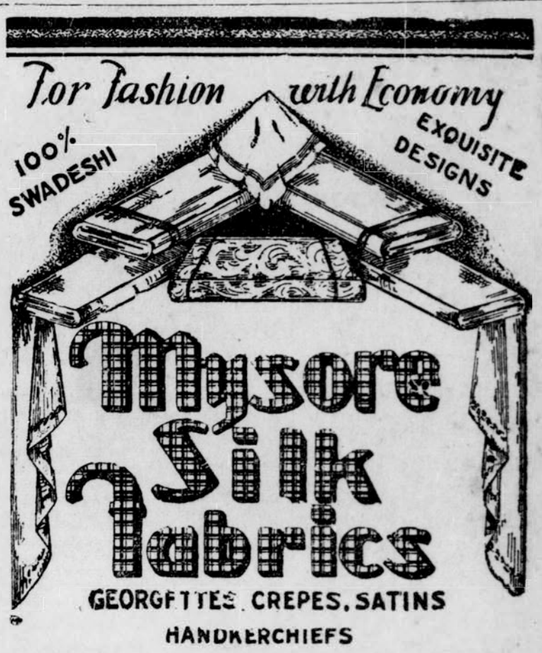

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS UP

Effect Of Tight Spot Situation

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

Wheat Firm But Other Commodities Unchanged

BOMBAY, Mar. 31.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled very steady.

N. Y. COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton ruled firm in sympathy with the tight spot situation. There was foreign and trade buying, but the market became hesitant at the higher level.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat ruled firm on speculative buying. There was very little change in other commodities.

GOOD INTEREST IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange after early irregularity developed improved sentiment. Giltedged securities attracted good interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 31.

Previous closing	10.89
To-day's opening	10.94
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.99
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

Previous closing	5.91
To-day's opening	5.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 199-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 31.

The tightness of the spot situation owing to the shortage of contracts gave a very healthy undertone to the market with near months displaying considerable strength but new outside interest was lacking with operators awaiting further developments in the European situation and the clarification of the soil conservation plan with regard to which farmers' ideas are still vague.

Trading in July commenced at 10.94 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Near months advanced on shortage of contracts and some scattered foreign buying and trade buying but at the higher level the market became hesitant but distants positions displayed very little strength in the absence of any particular enquiry with July hovering around the opening level with very little movements thereafter.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.99 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 31.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.29/11.30) 11.32/11.32
July (10.93/10.92) 10.94/10.94
October (10.22/10.20) 10.27/10.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.03) 6.05
American July (—) 5.92
Egyptian May (8.61) 8.68
Egyptian July (—) 8.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 31.

There was no business at night.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 31.

Owing to the holiday there was no official business but some private transactions were reported with rates ruling at Rs. 49/8, 49/7 and 49.7.

Gold operations were also of an unofficial nature with prices at time of writing standing at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/12.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES

Bombay, Mar. 31.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Quiet, steady and featureless market awaiting political news. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market has a good undertone. The "spot" market is firm. Offerings very limited. Our opinion is that present prices discount the "bearish" features of the situation.

Liverpool.—Old crops dominated by Washington speculation still disinclined to support new crops. It is rumoured that loan cotton is to be released in the near future.

New York.—May liquidation and hedge selling against purchases of Pool cotton. Trade fixing best support.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 31.

Previous closing	4.95
To-day's opening	4.95 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 31.

Previous closing	4.94 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 5/16
Difference	+00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 31.

Previous closing	75.10
To-day's opening	75.12
To-day's closing	75.15
Difference	+.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 31.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 1/8 and then improved to 4.95 7/16 subsequently declining to 4.95 1/4.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 5/16

Franc opened at 75.12 and then fell to 75.07 on the absence of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.13.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 31.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 31.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 31.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 31.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.67)	5.66 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.37)	37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8)	0.93 1/8
London on Milan (62.56)	62.56
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 73 1/2 and July 75 1/4. The market was moderately active on some speculation buying influenced by better advices from abroad but the enquiry slowed down at the higher level.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 31.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 1/8. Prices advanced on some local enquiry but the outside demand was lacking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 31.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£211 1/4 buyers at £211 1/2 Sellers barely steady) £211 1/4 buyers £211 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers steady) £16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 5/8 to 40 7/8) £40 5/8 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 31.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and China sold. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April £19 5/8 sellers £19 7/16 buyers.

Dunlop April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning April (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and sellers.

October (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 31.

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 31.

The market was closed to-day.

ITALY'S GOLD RESERVE

Drop Of 15 Millions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Mar. 31.

Italy's gold reserve on December 31 was disclosed by the Governor of the bank of Italy to-day as about 49 million sterling being a drop of 15 millions since October since when the issue of statements have been suspended.

London Stock Exchange Rather Uninteresting

GOVERNMENT FINANCING AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT FACTORIES

Nickels Extremely Active

WALL STREET QUIETLY FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

STOCK EXCHANGE:—Apart from few isolated features the market was rather uninteresting.

Austins advanced from 50/3 to 52/6 on the announcement that Government was financing aircraft equipment factories while cable and wireless issues improved.

Nickels were extremely active. Internationals and commodities were featureless.

Wall Street was quietly firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 31.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, March 20, £97 1/2
Monday March 23, £97 1/2
Tuesday, March 24 £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 25, £97 1/2
Thursday, March 26 £97 1/2
Friday March 27 £97 1/2.
Monday March 30, £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 31.
3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Giltedgeds after being easier were firmer. Home industrials were generally steady to firm. Internationals and oil shares as well as Kaffirs and Homerails were rather firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £84 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 7/8) £106 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 7/8 ex div) £116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) (£106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 7/8) £114 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£7 7/8) £8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-10 1/2 ex div) 45-6
Imperial Chemical (38-7 1/2) ex div 38-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-4 1/2 ex div) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (122-0) 121-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £90
Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-3
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3
Cable Wires (£7 1/4) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 19-7 1/2
Distillers (100-0) 99-6
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9..
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (25-6) 25-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (47 3/4) 48 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 31.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101) £101
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 (£120) £120
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6.
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-3) 30-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0.
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 5/8
Moddar New (50.0) 50.6
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (91-10 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (97-6) 97-6
Mexican Eagle (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Shell Transport (90-0) 99-0.
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£23 3/8) £23 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 7/8) £23 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 31.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 1/2) dol 66 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining 34 3/4) dol 34 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 64 1/8) dol 64 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

Coals Unchanged And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Jutes ruled slightly better but hessians was on a restricted scale. In coals Bansdeopur was a good feature which marked over a rupee on the last quotation while others were more or less unchanged. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless, Sugars being the only exception. Government securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 103 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 96/13; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/12; four per cent loan 1943 109/13; do 1960/70 112/7; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/4; do 1945/55 119/2; small lot; do 1940/43 110/13; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 119/8; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 108/13.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1528 small lots; do conty 371; Reserve Bank 126/12.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 12/6; Hoshairpur Doab 95; Kalighat Falts 96.

Coals:—Aldih 2/11; Bansdeopur 7/4; Burrakur 10/1; Searsole 1/6.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 370; Howrah 47/14; Kamarhatty 454; National 21/2 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 9/12; Bhagalpur electric 7/15; Burn and Company six per cent pref 124; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 2/15; British India Corporation ordy 3/11 C Div; do pref 155 C Div; Indo Burma petroleum pref 124; Bengal paper ordy 101 Ex Div; Titaghur paper (pref Rs. 40 paid up) 66; do pref (Rs. 100 paid up) 165 small odd lot.

Sugars:—Buland 14; Belsund 5; Puttabpore pref 15/10; Raza 16/12; Murree Brewery 235.

Teas:—Hasimara 39/4; Tengpani 15/4.

Debentures:—Five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 113 small lots; four and a half per cent 1936/66 Clive buildings 101; five and a half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 991/12; five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 99/8.—A.P.

ADVOCATE'S TRAGIC END

Shirt Catches Fire While Lighting Candle; Dies In Hospital

MADRAS, March 31.

The death occurred to-day under tragic circumstances of Mr. N. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate, Madras High Court. It appears Mr. Iyengar was lighting a candle in the small hours of the morning, in the top floor of his house at Egmore when his shirt caught fire. Mr. Iyengar jumped down from upstairs but by that time he was burnt extensively. His relatives removed him to the General Hospital where his dying declaration was recorded. He died soon after as a result of the burns.

The deceased was aged about 52. —A. P.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE

A Stormy Meeting

Considerable excitement prevailed at the annual general meeting of the Jamshetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Institute which came off on Monday, when the annual report was presented. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Vice-President presided.

The annual report shows that institute has a membership of 4,235 members up-to-date and a balance account of Rs. 11,579-12-0.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. K. T. Khambatta, a member of the Managing Committee complained that the members were kept in the dark by the Trustees about the proposed extensions to the building of the Institute. Also the revised rules submitted about a year back to the solicitors of the Institute had not seen the light of day yet.

Mr. H. M. Seervai pointed out that the Book and Lecture Committee had no right to call itself by that name as no lectures were conducted during the past year.

That there were not sufficient magazines available for the II and III class members as most of them were taken away home by the first class members who were privileged and various similar complaints of the members were not properly looked into was voiced by several other members.

It was expressed that the conveniences and the comforts in the Institute should be brought up to date so that it could class itself with the best institutions elsewhere.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, Hon. Secretary, rose to reply only when further proceedings were made impossible and his reply was insisted on, and uproarious and angry scenes prevailed throughout his speech.

It was apparent that there was considerable discontentment prevailing against the existing regime.

Mr. J. S. Chiniwala wanted to speak at this stage, but was shouted down by the House.

"OUT OF ORDER"

RESOLUTIONS

Then came in what was characterized by a member as the out of order resolutions moved by Mr. A. K. A. Munshi after an adjournment motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority at the stage.

The resolution in question dealt with the formation of Sub-Committees to inquire into some alleged malpractices and other details.

The president ruled them out of order and considerable confusion was created. A member withdrew his resolution in protest.

Messrs D. N. Dubash A. K. A. Murshi and M. Merchant were elected with great enthusiasm for the Scrutiny Committee to carry out the elections of the year.

The meeting which lasted over two hours terminated at eight.

"BRITISH v. INDIA"

(Continued From page 6)

yaprakash specifically points out the danger in seeking a united front without this important reservation. "If it is decided, that Congress should accept offices," says Mr. Jayaprakash in course of the same article "then every effort should be made by the Congress party to secure a majority. This would inevitably lead to compromise with non-Congress groups and the modification of the Congress programme in such a manner as to allow non-Congress and vested interests to join the Congress campaign. It was a genuine surprise to me when I came across a Hindi manifesto of the U.P. Congress Parliamentary Committee, issued over the signature of its assistant secretary during the last Assembly election, setting forth reasons why the landlords of the province must support the Congress candidates. The manifesto in short, tried to make out that the Congress has always stood for defending the rights of the landlords. It is interesting to note that the spirit of this manifesto runs wholly counter to another of the same committee, issued in English for the general voter. It is also interesting to recall that in this province a few years ago, a resolution was passed by the Provincial Political Conference advocating the elimination of all middlemen between the tiller of the soil and the State. I have brought up this matter merely to show how the exigencies of winning a majority (forming an undivided United Front)—leads to watering down, vulgarising and distorting of even the present Congress ideals, moderate as they are." Mr. Jayaprakash thus not only does not plead for an undivided national front but points out the danger in such a front. He contends in the article that the central issue of our struggle is complete independence of our country, and in that struggle the vested interests in the country will rally round imperialism. As he has effectively shown in his book: "Why Socialism?", there is no undivided national front in the country. The interests of the vested interests run counter to the popular interests. To talk today of undivided national front is to try to get the support of the vested interests and that means to water down our demands to suit their requirements. And any attempt at satisfying these demands means denial of amelioration to the toilers. We can either satisfy the needs and desires of the vested interests or we can respond to the aspirations of the dispossessed: we can't attempt to do both. The slogan of undivided national front is wrong because it tries to reconcile two conflicting interests—and in the attempt usually ends by siding with the well-to-do.

A Well-known Position

Not only we have never denied the necessity of forming an effective united front of all genuine freedom forces in the country but we have been incessantly working for such a consummation. Our Party conference at Meerut opines: "There is urgent need for the coordination of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country in order to achieve complete freedom from imperialism." The alliances and united fronts with the vested interests in the country are denounced by us because they tether, often frustrate, our struggle for freedom. The Indian cultivator can never be freed from exploitation until the burden of landlordism is removed from his shoulder, and such a readjustment would necessarily be opposed by the landlords. You cannot have the united front of the parasitic landowners and the toiling tenants and labourers. This inevitable conflict in the society, this clash of interests in the economy, is pointed out by us; and we say that rehabilitation of our people is possible only by encroaching upon the vested privileges of the few. Freedom of India must mean such a readjustment. The privileged classes whose interests will be adversely affected by freedom of India are therefore bound to oppose the change. Undivided national front is a myth, because no such front exists. We Socialists plead for the united front of the vast majority of our countrymen, for achieving the freedom of our country, against imperialism and its open and covert hangers on. Mr. Jayaprakash restates this well-known position of ours and I fail to understand where Mr. Nariman discerns a change of policy?

It is really surprising, and also unfortunate, that prominent Conminent Congress leaders should now and again come out to criticise the Socialist stand, not by refuting their arguments, but by twisting and misrepresenting them. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripallani come prominently to one's mind when one thinks about this. I thought Mr. Nariman was above such methods. Mr. Nariman's misrepresentation of our stand seems to be unwitting. Any way, it lacks the finish of Kripalani's performance. I hope Mr. Nariman will in future extend to us the courtesy of understanding us before criticising us, unless, of course, he agrees with those who think that the best way to criticise us is deliberately to misrepresent us—that is to acknowledge, however, subtly, the intellectual bankruptcy to answer our ideological challenge.

BOMBAY IN WINNING POSITION

(Continued From page 1)

course, could not make any mistake and held him gracefully.

Ramsingh had another success when in the very next ball he had Kalapesi caught out at point by Krishnaswamy. Jamshedji was the last man in. Patell thereafter played forceful game hitting up 13 runs in one over, off Ramsingh. At 199 the innings came to a close, Jamshedji being stumped off Ramsingh's last ball of the over.

DISASTROUS BEGINNING FOR MADRAS

At the close of the fourth day's play, Bombay have placed themselves in an enviable position and have made their prospects secure to annex the Ranji Trophy for the second year in succession.

Bombay cricketers took full advantage of the Madras team's errors. Though towards the evening the wicket was drying out, yet the Bombayites exploited it to the advantageous hilt.

The Bombay entrusted the attack to Kalapesi and Vajifdar. Krishnaswamy and Thyegarajan opened shakily for the Madras. The former after scoring a single, off Kalapesi gave a chance in the slips, which was missed. Kalapesi thereafter delivered two maiden overs and in the fourth one had Krishnaswamy clean-bowled by his usual inswinger at 2. For no more addition to the score Vajifdar dismissed Thyegarajan, who was caught by Merchant in slips. Gopal was out, the third man, being held brilliantly by Hindlekar, behind the wicket, off Kalapesi.

Within 25 minutes, Madras had lost three wickets for only 6 runs. Two runs later Uttappa gave a chance in the slips off Vajifdar, but the ball shot through Merchant and Kalapesi. In the meanwhile Kalapesi had his third victim in Ramsingh, who was also held behind the wicket at 16.

At this stage Kalapesi had given six runs in equal over, four of which were maidens. At 22 Merchant came in place of Vajifdar. He too had his share when in the third ball Uttappa was held behind the wicket. Hindlekar was doing a bit of smart work behind the wicket by holding three plucky catches. In one hour's time the Southerners had collected beggarly 22 runs at the expense of 5 wickets. Ramaswami and Gopalan were associated and the score stood at 50 when stumps were drawn for the day. Ramaswami was also missed in the slips, off Vajifdar when he had 19 in bank.

Madras players have to make uphill 315 to equal the Bombay credit, which appears very difficult to achieve.

SCORES

BOMBAY 1st Innings	384
MADRAS 1st Innings	268
BOMBAY—(2nd Innings).	
Hindlekar, b Ramchandra	6
Kadri, b Ramchandra	2
Merchant l.b.w., b Ramsingh	79
Mehta l.b.w., b Gopalan	0
Vajifdar c Gopal, b Ramsingh	48
Wadkar c Uttappa, b Ramchandra	12
Patell (not out)	24
Khot c Uttappa, b Ramsingh	2
Kalapesi c Krishnaswamy, b Ramsingh	0
Jamshedji st. Chari, b Ramsingh	3
Extras	7
Total	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ramsingh	25	2	92	5
Gopalan	27	0	37	2
Ramchandra	22	9	24	3
Ramnathan	4	1	6	0
Uttappa	6	0	22	0
Krishnaswamy	2	0	11	0

MADRAS—(2nd Innings).

Krishnaswamy b Kalapesi	2
Thyagarayan c Merchant, b Vajifdar	0
Gopal c Hindlekar, b Kalapesi	0
Uttappa c Hindlekar, b Merchant	14
Ramsingh c Hindlekar, b Kalapesi	3
Ramaswami (not out)	19
Gopalan (not out)	9
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wickets)	50

Move To Replace Indian Cotton

NORTH CHINA COTTON SCHEME

Five Year Plan With Subsidy

HOPEI-CHAHAR AND SHANTUNG TO CAPERATE WITH JAPAN

The following article in "Osaka Mainichi" indicates a new scheme is drafted to replace Indian cotton. Those who are interested directly and indirectly in the cotton trade will do well by watching the developments:—

Overseas Ministry officials have decided to have Japan undertake cultivation of raw cotton in North China on a five-year plan, according to the Yomiuri. Since last fall the "Big Three" Spinning Companies have been planning to launch a Sino-Japanese Cotton Company in North China. The three companies concerned have been Toyo Spinning, Kanegafuchi Spinning and Dai Nippon Spinning.

Three of the several Chinese Spinning Mills in Tientsin have resumed operations since the first of the year, supported by Japanese Spinners and Trading Companies. They are tentatively under control of Japanese concerns but are expected to be transferred completely to the Japanese later The launching of Spinning industry is considered inseparable from the plan for cotton cultivation.

JAPANESE ATTEMPT.

The overseas Ministry here has been studying cotton cultivation in North China for some time and has now drafted a concrete scheme. Mr. Sampei akayama, Director of the Overseas Affairs Bureau, is to be sent to Osaka shortly in the near future to explain it to the leading Spinners there. Mr. Shingo Tsuda, President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, has said that, in the future, Japan must attempt to get the bulk of its raw cotton needs from Shantung instead of the United States. The rest of the spinning industry and the overseas Ministry now seem to be supporting his view.

Great significance, therefore, is being attached to the execution of the five-year plan which has been broached. Before the end of this year, spindles operating in North China are expected to reach 250,000 due to the activity of Japanese Mill. North China now produces about 400,000 of raw cotton of American species each year This supply will not meet the demand and about 1,00,000 kin of Korean raw cotton will have to be imported there. Arrangements for this cotton have already been made between the Korean Government-General and The Japanese Spinners Association in China.

The South Manchurian Railway Company has decided to order its Peiping Branch to send experts to the various cotton raising districts in North China to encourage cultivation on a larger scale, while the Shantung Provincial Government co-operating with Japan, will encourage cultivation by offering subsidies. The Hopei Government is to be the same.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The five-year plan will be put into effect next year. It is first to be shown the Hopei Chahar Political Council and the Shantung Provincial Government. Then, according to the Yomiuri after it has been shown them, it will be put into effect, under the administration of the Japanese Spinners Association in China. The Newspaper has no doubt that the Chinese Officials will agree to it.

The plan calls for guaranteeing farmers set prices for their cotton and for financing against famine relief. The founding of a Cotton Company to standardise the products and to establish them as International commodities is also planned. In the next ten years the Overseas Ministry hopes that North China will be able to provide enough cotton to supply all Japan's demands.

Mr. Tsuda has already decided to establish a large cotton plantation near Kanebo's Tsingtao Branch. Toyo Cotton Trading and Itochu Trading both of Osaka are planning similar enterprises in Shantung.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SOUTH MADRAS

Day Temperature 15 Degrees Below Normal In C. P.

POONA, March 31.

Thunder-storms have caused fairly widespread rain in South Madras, Deccan, central parts of the country, Rajputana, West United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Bengal, Assam, Tenasserim and a few falls in East Gujerat, East United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier. The day temperatures were 15 to 20 degrees below normal in and around the Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Burdwan and Coonoor 4 inches each; Mymensingh, Cherrapunji, Kodaikanal and Calicut 2 each; Narayanganj, Silchar, Mukteswar, Chanda, Dalhousie, Mercara and Coimbatore 1 inch each.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will decrease in Assam, and Bengal, continue in Southeast Madras, the Deccan, central parts of the country and Chota Nagpur and extend into Orissa and Burma. Scattered thunder-showers are also likely to occur in West United Provinces and East Rajputana.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.3 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.9 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-3-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MOTORISTS WARNED

Track Through Aerodrome At Juhu Unfit

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Owing to a sudden breach in the bund to the north of the Juhu Aerodrome, the motor-track through the aerodrome area across the mudflats has become unfit for use. Immediate steps are being taken by the authorities of the Engineering Department in charge of this area to put this track into order as early as possible.

Motorists and others passing this track are warned to be careful and not to use this track till it is again safe for traffic.

SEEDS

London, Mar 30

	To-day's closing
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton—	
March sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-15-0
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers ...	£13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-7-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-13-9

LINSEED OIL

London, Mar 30

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—	
April sellers	26/3
May August sellers	25/4 1/2

A New Delhi message says, the Foreign Exchange in Spain is under official control and it is understood that there is considerable delay at present in obtaining payments in foreign currency. Indian exporters would therefore be well advised if they took proper precautions regardinng payment before making further shipments to that country.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 30

	To-day's closing
March	
May	11.29—1
July	10.89—4
October	10.23—2
December	10.18—5
January	10.18—4
Middling Spot	11.69—1

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Mar 30

May	11.21+1
July	10.84
October	10.17—3
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW YORK

New York, Mar 30

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March	
May	11.31
July	10.93
Noon Call—	
March	
May	11.30
July	10.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Mar 30

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 30

	To-day's closing
February	
March	6.22+6
April	6.13+7
May	6.04+3
June	5.97+3
July	5.91+3
August	5.79+4
September	5.66+4
October	5.57+4
November	5.51+4
December	5.51+4
January	5.50+5
February	5.50+4
Middling Spot	6.50+3
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	5.89+2
October	5.54+2

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 30

	To-day's closing
F G F Sakellaridis	
March	8.83
May	8.69
July	8.50
October	8.42
November	8.21
January	8.09
March	8.05
F G F Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 30

BROACH—	
Fully good (Good staple)	5.30
Fine (Good staple)	5.45
Superfine (Good staple)	5.60
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.35
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.50
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.65
BENGAL—	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.35
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 30

	To-day's price
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 ...	£106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 3/4
Funding Loan 1960/69 4 per cent	£116 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regd)	£101 1/2
National Bank of India	£14
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

LONDON METALS

London, Mar 30

Copper Braziers	£49 7/8
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	£14 1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F O B	£ 210 3/4
Yellow Metal	£40 5/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£12 3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 30

	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 7/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-9 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Mar 30

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2 1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day Loan	3/8 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 days market Loan	1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 30

T T London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4 94 15/16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.36 1/2
Madrid	36 25
Amsterdam	7.31 3/4
Brussels	29.26 1/2
Milan	62.56
Berne	15.22 1/2
Prague	119 62

PRODUCE

London, Mar 30

	To-day's closing
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nominal	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels— Nominal	
Wheat South Australian parcels— March sellers	30/6

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN JUTE

Calcutta, Mar. 27.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati & Co., have issued the following report:—

Jute:—This section ruled weak in the early part of the week under review but remained strong during the latter part of the week as pourparlers between the two contending groups of mills were going on for arriving at an amicable settlement of the dispute in question. The situation on the whole cannot be regarded as worse as the chances of settlement are possible during the course of the next month. Of course we are not yet within striking distance of a pact but both the sides realise very well that, failing, the sacrifices of the last fifteen years would be lost entirely to the trade. Either now, or later on, a settlement will be evolved but a lot of progress will have to be made for engendering a feeling of good will amongst the opposing camps. At present proposals and counter proposals are put forward as a basis of discussion by the 'out side' mills but they do not meet the view point of the association mills. We feel the non-association mills cannot for long ignore the general welfare of the industry as a whole otherwise they will not escape the disastrous results of overproduction and price cutting. For the present a sort of hesitancy will continue in the markets and the trend of prices will be affected by the rumours rife in the market about the settlement pourparlers. The international political situation is getting complicated day by day as war clouds are thickening. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to wait and watch before new commitments are thought of. During the week's trading Howrah fluctuated within wider limits 47/2 and 49/5 being the low and high levels touched. The closing price was in the region of 48/4. Kamarhatty likewise dropped down to Rs. 450 but subsequently recovered to Rs. 465 the close being Rs. 460 Kankinarrah were good at 394. Anglo-India receding to Rs. 358 advanced to Rs. 375. Bally and Barnagore were ruling 179 and 130 respectively. Fort William were ruling 260. Gourepore receding to 584 were in request at 598 without any scrip offering. In Bird group Auckland were quoting 180, Lansdowne 128, Dalhousie 292, Lawrence 385. In Yule group Belvedere were done at 334, Budge-Budge 270, Albion 192, Delta 310 New Central 300. India were mentioned at 295. In shares of small denomination National were steady at 21/4, Clive 23/4, Adamjee 12/12, Reliance 64/12, Presidency 4 Birla 13 Hukumchand 9/12, Craig 1/4.

Dividend:—Alliance Rs. 2/8, Gondolpara 45.

Cotton:—Dull and inactive. Dunbar were recorded at Rs. 97 Muir Mills ord. at 295.

Coal:—This section was quiet. Equitable were marked at Rs. 30 Bengal Coal at 262 Burrakur Rs. 9/14, New Beerbhoom 10/12, New Manbhoom 53/8, Sendra 9/12 Ex. Standard 29/12 Ex. Amalgamated 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section the Engineering group were dull as the question of Howrah bridge contract remains undecided. Indian Iron and Steel dropped back to Rs. 8/5 Bengal Iron and Steel receded to Rs. 3/11, Burn & Co ord. improved to Rs. 250. Burma Corporation were steady round 6/9 British Burma Petroleum 4/14, B.I.C. ord. round 3/12, Indian Cable advanced to Rs. 6 Indian Wood Products changed hands at Rs. 23 Midnapore Zemindary were quoting 65/8, Bengal Timber Trading were recored at Rs. 184 Hoogly Flour were marked at 10/12 Ex. Triton Insurance were registered at Rs. 243. In sugar section there was a moderate turnover but the rates fetched were a little lower than those reported last week. Cawnpore were ruling 34, Champaran 22/4, Buland 13/10, Samastipur 9/10, New Savan 13/8 Bharat Rs. 8 Murray Brewery 227 Punjab 285 Raza 16/4, Ram 33/8 In Bank shares Central hovered round 32 Reserve were weak at 126.

RUBBER

London, Mar 30

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 1/2

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Mar 30

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—	
C and F Calcutta— March April per cwt	6/10 1/2 nominal
C and F Bombay— March April per cwt	6/7 1/2 nominal
C and F Karachi March April per cwt	6/7 1/2 nominal

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Mar 30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/4

Under Rugby Northern Union rules on Monday, Halifax lost to Streatham and Mitcham by 18 points to 10.

GOOD ENQUIRY FOR WHITE SUGAR

Political Effect On Metals

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following reports from their Head Office:—

SUGAR.

We have to report fluctuations in both directions during the past fortnight, the period closing on a firm note at 3d. per cwt. above lowest at the end of last week. Raws were sold in small quantities at 4/6 3/4 c.i.f. and offerings were being accumulated rather impressively when the political upheaval created by Germany decided our trade to come in moderately. This has been followed by renewed buying interest from the Near East for White sugars, and our refiners have paid 4/9 for raws, with producers inclined to stiffen their ideas. Political uncertainties were the prime cause of the increased activity but it is only another demonstration of the ease with which the market can turn below 5/ and encourages the feeling that there is little risk in conservative purchases at the ruling levels, always bearing in mind, however, that with practically only a sing's buyer of raws for U.K., requirements, it is inadvisable to be over-optimistic at present. A factor ahead, possibly capable of definitely raising the price levels, is the proposed World Sugar conference which waits at present on the permanence or otherwise of the American quota scheme for U.S. Cuban co-operation.

METALS.

The political situation is having an unfavourable influence on all markets no one is inclined to extend commitments in new ventures while the uncertainties in International affairs continue.

Copper: Demand is not unsatisfactory and the daily sales reported from America are in encouraging volume which is somewhat surprising after the heavy sales in January and February. There has been a good deal of liquidation of Standard copper on the London metal exchange, but it had been readily absorbed without materially affecting prices. While the immediate future is obscure, taking a longer view, sentiment continues hopeful. The official prices to-day are £36/2/6 to 36/3/9 cash and £36/10 to 36/12/6 three months. Best selected at 39/10 to 40/15. Electrolytic at £40/5 to 40/15. Wire bars at £40/15. Strong sheets at £68. The turnover for the week is about 550 tons.

LEAD.

Consumption is still being affected by the bad weather and the consequent suspension of building operations. The statistical position is not unfavourable and the expectation is generally held that the volume of sales will increase with the advent of mild weather. Orders from the cable trade are better. Turnover for the week is about 4,500 tons."

RAILWAYMEN FACE BIG RETRENCHMENT

Mass Demonstration To Be Held To-day

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has issued the following statement:—

The Railway worker in India is threatened with another large scale retrenchment and the Railway Board has invited the All India Railwaymen's Federation to meet them in Delhi next week for discussing the Board's proposals in this behalf.

No details of these proposals are available, but it is obvious that the Board contemplates the discharge of thousands of men in the name of economy and in order to balance the Railway budget.

During the last 6 years the railway worker in India has been subjected to ever worsening conditions in a variety of ways. Nearly 50,000 were retrenched in 1930-31. All the 7 lakhs had to yield to a cut in wages, thousands were demoted and thousands were worked short time. The result was to throw nearly 200,000 on the streets and to reduce the standards of the rest to impossibly low limits. While the memory of these trials is still fresh it would be intolerable hardship for the workers to face another campaign of retrenchment. Deficit in Railway Budget is due to causes entirely different and the Railway Board ought to set them right before launching on the usual attack against the wage earners.

The leading workers in the Railway Unions in Bombay met on last Saturday night to consider the situation and they have decided to organize a mass demonstration of protest against retrenchment and to urge on the leaders of the Federation the need for an unflinching resistance to any proposal for further retrenchment.

Accordingly a united mass demonstration of all railway workers in Bombay will be held today (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Parel Maidan, opposite Parel Workshops, G.I.P. Rly, where a resolution to the effect mentioned above will be placed for adoption by the workers assembled.

Fall In Exports Of Precious Metals

TRADE STATISTICS OF BOMBAY DURING FEBRUARY

The Collector of Customs has issued the following trade review:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of February, 1936, amounted to Rs. 11.61 crores showing a rise of Rs 47.17 lakhs or nearly 4 per cent. over the figures for February, 1935, but a fall of Rs. 3.94 crores or nearly 24 per cent. from the figures for February, 1934. The rise of Rs. 47,17 lakhs was chiefly due to the larger arrivals of silver and increased shipments of Indian produce. Imports of merchandise and exports both of gold and silver however recorded decreases.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.06 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 35.84 lakhs or 8 per cent. as compared with the figures for February 1935, and an increase of Rs. 41.54 lakhs or 11 per cent. as compared with those for February 1934. The decrease of Rs. 35.84 lakhs is chiefly due to smaller receipts of cotton raw (—2577 tons and—Rs. 27.19 lakhs), mineral oils (—over 1 1/4 million gallons and—Rs. 7.27 lakhs), silk cocoons and waste products (—280,842 lbs and—Rs. 6.65 lakhs), cotton—other manufactures (—Rs. 6.37 lakhs), cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured (—over 3 1/4 mill. yards and—Rs. 5.69 lakhs), silk manufactures (including silk yarn) (—Rs. 4.95 lakhs), art silk yarn (—over 1/2 mill. lbs. and—Rs. 4.36 lakhs), sugar (—2,943 tons and—Rs. 3.00 lakhs), metals and ores—copper including ore (—Rs .2.81 lakhs), motor cars (—201 No. and—Rs. 2.58 lakhs) and chemicals, etc. (—Rs. 2.44 lakhs). There was however a noticeable increase in the imports of machinery and mill work (plus Rs. 10.35 lakhs), art silk piece goods (plus over 2 mill. yards and plus Rs. 5.87 lakhs), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 5.36 lakhs), precious stones and pearls unset (plus Rs. 5.14 lakhs), iron and steel (plus Rs. 4.16 lakhs), and paper and pasteboard (plus Rs. 2.41 lakhs.) Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.11 lakhs as against Rs. 1.44 lakh and Rs. 5.53 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 1.69 crore as against Rs. 1.88 lakh and Rs. 1.82 lakh respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,22,81,873 (of which Rs. 9,02,797 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,18,39,692 in February 1935 and Rs. 1,56,93,129 in January 1936.

EXPORTS IMPROVE.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 3.99 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 1.46 crore or 58 per cent. and of Rs. 1.26 crore or 46 per cent. over the figures for February 1935 and February 1934 respectively. The improvement of Rs. 1.46 crore was chiefly the result of larger shipments of cotton raw (plus 20,050 tons and plus Rs. 98,83 lakhs) and seeds (plus 13,181 tone and plus Rs. 19.44 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 2.64 crores as against Rs. 4.33 crores and Rs. 9.95 crores and those of silver to Rs. 76.62 only as against Rs. 57.59 lakhs and Rs. nil in February 1935 and February 1934 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 21.51 lakhs as against Rs. 24.97 lakhs and Rs. 14.54 lakhs during the corresponding month of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The trade statistics of the first eleven months of the current financial year show an improvement in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the year 1934-35 and 1933-34—of Rs. 4.94 crores or 10 per cent. and of Rs. 11.68 crores or 22 per cent. respectively but a decline in exports of Rs. 10.21 crores or 133 and of Rs. 8.48 crores or 11 per cent. respectively. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 60.1 lakhs as against Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 52.99 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 3.28 crores as against Rs. 98.23 lakhs and Rs. 39.05 lakhs. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 50.72 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.35 crores or nearly 5 per cent. and of Rs. 8.72 crores or nearly 21 per cent. respectively. The increase of Rs. 2.35 crores over the figures for the same period of the preceding year is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton raw (plus 22,236 tons and plus Rs. 2.04 crores), aniline dyes (plus Rs. 38.92 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 4 3/4 mill. lbs. and plus Rs. 34.79 lakhs), iron and steel (including ore) (plus Rs. 22.15 lakhs), spices (plus Rs. 19.31 lakhs) drugs and medicines (plus Rs. 13.5 lakhs), instruments, apparatus, etc., (plus Rs. 12.96 lakhs) and cotton grey piece-goods—(plus 12 million yards and plus Rs. 12.17 lakhs). On the other hand noticeable decreases were recorded in the imports of cotton piecegoods—white and coloured—(—nearly 4 million yards and—Rs. 57.28 lakhs), silk manufactures (including silk yarn) (—Rs. 49.1 lakhs), wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool) (—Rs. 38.5 lakhs), art silk yarn (—243,745 lbs. and—Rs. 15.11 lakhs), and apparel, etc., (—Rs. 12.28 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 36.17 crores as against Rs. 45.38 crores and Rs. 49.28 crores and those of silver to Rs. 2.29 crores as against Rs. 2.78 crores and Rs. 6.79 lakhs respectively. Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 26.69 crores showing a fall of Rs. 90.94 lakhs of 3 per cent. from the figures for the first eleven months of the year 1934-35 but a rise of Rs. 1.91 crore or nearly 8 per cent. over those for the corresponding period of the year 1933-34. The fall of Rs. 90.94 lakhs is almost entirely due to smaller shipments of cotton raw (—26,635 tons and —Rs. 1.99 crores), seeds (—55,544 tons and—Rs. 34.56 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 2 3/4 million lbs. and—Rs. 13.8 lakhs). There was however a noticeable increase in the shipments of wool raw (plus nearly 5 1/2 million lbs. and plus Rs. 27.91 lakhs), cotton manufactures (plus Rs. 23.02 lakhs and hides and skins—raw (plus Rs. 14.41 lakhs.) Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 2.43 crores as against Rs. 2.04 crores and Rs. 1.94 crore respectively.—A.P.

INDIA'S EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TRADE

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the following statistical summary:—

EXTERNAL TRADE POSITION

(In Lakhs of rupees)

Month 1935	Balance of Trade in Merchandise	Imports of Gold	Export of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Silver	Purchases of Sterling	Net Balance of Accounts
April ..	— 62	— 4	+1,04	—14	+ 34	— 51	+ 7
May ..	+3,40	—18	+1,95	— 6	+ 27	—7,07	—1,69
June ..	+2,90	— 9	+1,11	—20	+ 7	—3,66	+ 13
July ..	+2,01	—11	+6.04	—16	+ 7	—1,46	+6,39
Aug. ..	+ 87	— 6	+6.77	— 5	+1,03	—3,50	+5,06
Sept. ..	+1,80	—15	+3.18	— 3	+ 10	—4,22	+ 68
Oct. ..	+2,63	— 7	+3,05	— 2	+ 12	—2,25	+3,51
Nov. ..	+1,95	— 9	+3,93	— 8	+ 10	—4,14	+1.70
Dec. ..	+3,12	— 4	+2.73	— 6	+ 97	—4,14	+2,63

INTERNAL TRADE POSITION

(In lakhs of rupees)

Month 1935	(A) Bank Notes in Circulation on last day of the Month (April 5 eq. Zero)	(B) Rise and Fall of rupee coin in Circulation (April 5 eq. Zero)	Total (A) + (B)	Calcutta Index No. of Wholesale Prices. July 1914 eq. 100)
April ..	+ 23	— 23	..	88
May ..	+ 39	— 38	+1	91
June ..	+1,96	—1,96	..	91
July ..	+4,77	—4,77	..	91
August ..	+6.98	—6,97	+1	89
September ..	+8,07	—8.06	+1	89
October ..	+8,67	—8,64	+3	93
November ..	+8,91	—8,87	+4	92
December ..	+7,22	—7,16	+6	98
1936 January .	+7,86	—7,81	+5	

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1936

Our Ahmedabad Letter

Kasturbhai Lalbhai's Tribute To Gandhiji

Ahmedabad Invites All-India Women's Conference For Second Session

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The temperature is steadily going up and the maximum temperature remains round about 100.

The death rate goes on swelling and the total number of deaths in the week ended Thursday last went up to 400, showing an increase of 13 over the last week's figures. Four of these were due to meningitis, two to small-pox, twenty-five to measles and 23 to consumption. The death-rate is 54.4 per thousand.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai was entertained to a party in Nagarsheth's Vada on Wednesday last. An address was presented to him on his being elected a Director of the Reserve Bank of India. The party was arranged by Jain Visa Oswal Club. The Secretary of the Club, in congratulating Sheth Kasturbhai said that the community was proud of such men and expressed the hope that he might get still higher honours and enjoy a long and happy life. Mr. Keshavlal Lallubhai, President presented the address to Sheth Kasturbhai, and said that the city was proud of men like him.

Sheth Kasturbhai, in replying to the address, said that there was no dearth of leaders or of intelligent men in the city in the last generation or about twenty years back but there was very little of public life in those days. The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in Ahmedabad in 1915 led people to think of public life. Till them people had no idea of it, but Mahatmaji created a haste for serving one's community and country.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

He further added that the real credit of to-day's gathering should go to that Saint of India. If he had not initiated him he would not have been to render any service, great or small, and would not have been elected a Director of the Bank. In the end he asked all to thank Mahatmaji for leading them to the path of serving their country.

MUKHI & PATEL RESIGN.

The mukhi and the Police Patel of Aslali have submitted their resignations declaring their inability to collect Government dues from the peasants. A wire was also sent to the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of the cultivators of Aslali. In this connection the Collector called the Mukhi and the Police Patel, before him on the 24th inst, and after giving them a patient hearing promised to inquire into the matter. It is said that he took the written statements from them in connection with their resignations, and also with the collection of land revenues. He visited Aslali on the 26th inst., and made local inquiries. He promised to do his best, and asked the cultivators to apply to the Commissioner of the Northern Division.

NEW HOSPITAL

A new hospital, which is named the Indian Mission Hospital has been opened in a building recently constructed on the other side of Ellis Bridge for giving facilities of medical treatment and surgical operations to middle-class people. The hospital is to be worked by the well-known Surgeon, Dr. Harilal M. Desai and Dr. M. M. Parikh.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

Our civic affairs are being keenly watched nowadays, and people seem to be taking an amount of interest in them. The president, Mr. Mavlankar, is very busy and some times he gets time just to peep in for a short time and the presidential chair, in his absence, is occupied by the Vice-president, Mr. Balvantray, or in his absence by Mr. Manilal Chamabhai, Chairman of the Standing Committee. On Thursday last the budget was to be taken up for discussion and Mr. Manilal took the Chair in the beginning. After about half an hour Mr. Balvantray Thakor came in, and occupied the Chair, and later on, Mr. Mavalankar, the President went in and took the Chair.

On Thursday a proposal to sanction Rs. 30,000 for laying water pipes from a tube-well in Ellis Bridge area was discussed with some heat. It seems, however, that there was some misunderstanding in this connection, and complaints were heard about shortage of water in other parts and showing special favour to this area. As a matter of fact the expense is only to be in the form of an advance and the supply from the tube-well will leave more water for other parts of the city. The proposal was carried after some discussion.

MUNICIPALITY CONGRATULATED.

On the budget being taken up in the meeting on Thursday Mr. Chahewala, a nominated member, congratulated the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Chief Officer for the explanations that were found in the budget. He also congratulated the Municipality for having an opening balance of rupees ten lakhs, in spite of the expenses in various directions. He was opposed to the idea of raising a new loan of five lakhs at a reduced rate of interest. In the discussion several points were raised by different members. Mr. Chahevala wanted a programme of buildings for primary schools, Mr. Jadavala wanted to do away with taxes on ordinary people, and to tax the mills only and make our city like Bhavnagar. Several members pleaded for a reduction of the burden of taxes, but on the whole it appeared that the board was in favour of retaining the burden of taxation and giving more amenities to the people in the form of better roads, more open spaces, more bridges, etc.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for school building in the next year, and gifts of a like amount are also expected from the people. The School Board is in communication with members of the Wakf Committee, and it is hoped that Mahomedan as well as Hindu religious trusts will construct school buildings, from funds at their disposal, and let them out to municipal schools at moderate rents. This arrangement would be beneficial to all concerned. Provision has also been made in the budget for two lakhs of rupees to be spent after two new bridges in the next year and for large sums for having open spaces in the city as well as for parks in different localities.

VADILAL SARABHAI HOSPITAL.

The affairs of the Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital came in for some sharp remarks. It was argued that the people of the city did not get sufficient advantage of the hospital as many of the beds were occupied by patients from outside. The President said that he had found on inquiry that 65 per cent of patients were from the city municipal limits, and thus the complaint was groundless. Some complaints were also made about the internal management of the hospital, but as it was late in the evening the meeting was adjourned till Monday.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

In a meeting held in the Ladies' Club on Sunday last, it was decided to invite the All-India Women's Conference to Ahmedabad for its session in December next. The expense is estimated at Rs. 5,000, half of which would be raised from fees of members of the Reception Committee and the other half from donations from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other cities as well as from States. It is also proposed to organise an exhibition at the time of the conference.

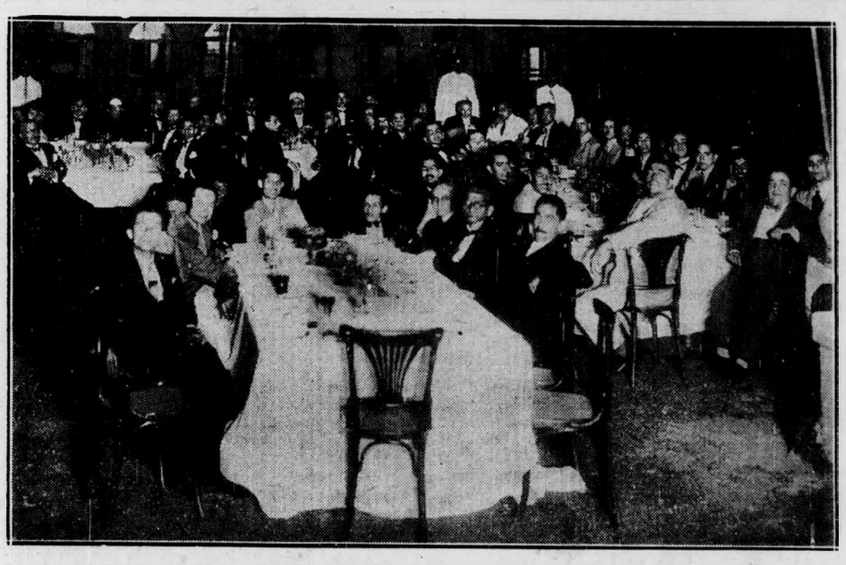
CHILDREN'S WEEK.

The Sanitary Association has organised a children's week and a Sanitary exhibition and the opening ceremony was performed by the Collector, Mr. Bhide on Friday last. Mr. Mavlankar presided over the Sanitary Conference yesterday and in the course of his speech laid stress on the necessity of looking to the sanitation and health of the whole society, and not to those of self alone. He also said that people should depend more on the prevention of diseases than on medicines for curing them. Several resolutions were passed in this Conference, one of which was in connection with the drainage of the suburban area. The Conference appealed to the authorities concerned for taking up this question at an early date.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has begun to enrol names of students seeking admission to the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce to be opened in June (after Government Sanction). More than 60 students have sent in their applications with earnest money, and it is feared that some applicants shall have to be disappointed on account of the limit of 80, for inter-commerce class, from the University. The Committee appointed by the Syndicate is expected to be here shortly to submit its final report to the University, and it is hoped that the members would be satisfied with the arrangements.

The Cawnpore Central Telegraph Office will remain open twenty-four hours from 1st April, 1936. Late fee system will no longer apply to urgent telegrams booked or delivered by this office.



The Iranian Association's banquet recently given at "Holland House", Colaba, in honour of H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud Khan, War Minister of Afghanistan.

MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT

Division List

The following 70 members voted for the amendment of Mr. Jinnah on the Ottawa Pact:—

AYES.

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Giri, Mr. Nageswara Rao, Prof. Ranga, Mr. Ananthasayanam, Mr. A. Chettiar, Mr. Mudaliar, Dr. Rajan, Mr. Raju, Mr. Aaroon, Mr. Umralishah, Mr. Murtuza, Haji Sathar Sait, Mr. Vencatachelam, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Navalrai, Mr. Desai, Mr. Jedhe, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Hosmani, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. M. Vissanji, Mr. Chunder, Dr. Banerjee, Mr. Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Maitra, Mr. Som,, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Lahiri, Dr. Bhagwandas, Mr. Raghubir Narain, Mr. Paliwal, Pandit Pant, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Saksena, Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Kazrmi, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Hansraj, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. Nairang, Sirdar Mangal Singh, Sirdar Sant Singh, Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. Varma, Mr. B Das, Mr. N. Das, Mr. A. N. Sinha, Mr S. K. Sinha, Mr. Khailash Bijari, Mr. R. N. Singh, Moulvi Badi-uz-Zaman, Mr. Badrul Hasan, Dr. Khare, Seth Govind Das, Mr. G. S. Gupta, Mr. Saddique Ali, Mr. Daga, Mr. Chaliha, Mr. B. K. Das, Mr. Matin Choudhary, U. Thein Maung, Mr. Basi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Aney, Mr. Joshi, Dr. De Souza.

NOES.

The following 65 voted against the amendment: Mr. James, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Sir C. Jehangir, Mr. Bhutto, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Hossack, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir G. H. Hidayatullah, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir A. Ghuznavi, Mr. Morgan, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Milligan, Mr. Bajoria, Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir M. Yakub, Dr. Ziaud-Din, Mr. Azhar Ali, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Gajapatiraj, Mr. Gauba, Mr. H. M. Abduliah, Sir M. Mehr Shah, Khan Saheb Fali Haq, Mr. Nauman, Mr. Raja, Mr. H. P. Sinha, Mr. Witherinton, Mr. Leach, Mr. B. Soni and all official and nominated members except Mr. Joshi and Dr. De Souza.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

Sir N. N. Sircar, announcing the business in the Assembly for next week, said: "It has already been arranged that the House will not meet again till Monday, April 6. On that date I shall move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Mines Act. In view of the importance of proceeding rapidly with that measure, which is designed to deal with the situation, arising out of the recent accidents in the mines, I shall, if leave to introduce the measure is granted, proceed forthwith to move for reference of the Bill to a select committee. I may mention that copies of the Bill will have been made available to Hon. Members at least three days in advance.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

"The next item of business will be the remaining stages of the Italian Loans and Credits Bill and thereafter motions will be made to consider and pass three small and, I hope, uncontroversial measures, namely, the Cochin Port Bill, the Factories (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Bill. If further time remains available, it will be devoted to the three remaining Geneva Convention resolutions standing in my name on Wednesday, April 8, when, owing to the Governor-General's address, only half the normal time will be available for ordinary business.

"The House will first be asked to consider amendments made by the Council of State in the Payment of Wages Bill. Thereafter any items of business outstanding from Monday's list will be taken up and, if time permits, a motion will be made for reference to a select committee of the Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act. A.P.

BHARATYA SAHITYA PARISHAD POSTPONED

WARDHA, March 31.

It is not reliably understood that the meeting which was to be convened at Wardha in connection with Bharatya Sahitya Parishad on the third and fourth of April with Mahatma Gandhi as the president, has been postponed to the 24th and 25th of April.

The Parishad will now be held at Nagpur along with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.—A. P.

Our Baroda Letter

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS RELIEF

Authorities Anxious To Find Way Out Of Impasse

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 30.

With the appointment of Mr. Rupnaraiyan Kanungo as Municipal Commissioner, who was till now working as Panchayat Superintendent, it is hoped that the work of the Municipality would be accelerated.

HINDU MATERNITY LEAGUE.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachari will perform the opening ceremony of the Hindu Maternity League at Navsari on April 6. After that he is expected to go to Bombay to meet His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

The Baroda District, the Mehsana District, and Baroda City Prajamandals have suggested Dr. Sumant Mehta's name for the presidentship of the forthcoming session of ——? to be held at Kathor in the month of May.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS RELIEF.

The scheme of relieving peasants from rural indebtedness is under serious discussion and the authorities seem keen on finding out some way out of the impasse. It is learnt that the Subas of all districts are meeting here shortly to discuss the whole problem.

KIDNAPPING CASE RESULT.

Baroda City Magistrate, delivering judgment in a kidnapping case, acquitted Trimbaklal Bhagwan and other accused, disbelieving prosecution evidence. The prosecution story was that accused took away minor girl Kamlabai directly from Gujerati School i.e. from lawful guardianship of her grandfather.

HARIJAN UPLIFT LEAGUE.

It is proposed to start a Harijan Uplift League in Bhadran Taluka for improving the social and economic condition of the Harijans. Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel is the main pivot of the whole scheme.

NEW TRADE PACT LIKELY

Effects Of Assembly Verdict On Ottawa Agreement

NEW DELHI, March 31.

"Denouncement of Ottawa Agreement was inevitable."

This is the official view in respect of the Assembly vote yesterday on Ottawa Agreement.

The Viceroy's Executive Council will meet during this week-end. Meanwhile Members will have some leisure to collect their thoughts. The Commerce Member left on a tour and the Law Member left for Calcutta owing to sickness in his family.

When the Viceroy's Cabinet meets and reviews the situation as it has developed, its decision will be communicated to the Secretary of State. The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the position would be reviewed by the British Cabinet after the Government of India's views were received in Whitehall, inasmuch as India's attitude in respect of Ottawa involves her trade relations not only with the United Kingdom but also with the Dominions. The Dominions may also be communicated with as regards India's decision.

New Agreement

Six months' notice under Article XIV of the Ottawa Agreement is expected to follow in due course. It is considered likely that negotiations for a new and Provincial Trade Agreement with United Kingdom may be taken in hand and before the notice period expires a new Agreement may be ready for ratification by the Assembly.

The Government of India is not likely to fall in line with the suggestion for bilateral trade agreements with other countries judging from the speeches made on behalf of Government during the Ottawa debate.

With the termination of Ottawa Agreement, it logically follows that the Indo-British Trade Agreement which was to continue as long as the Ottawa Pact remained in force, would automatically lapse.—United Press.

SLUMP IN PRICES BRINGS RELIEF

Govt. Give 1/4th Remission Of Land Revenue In Dohad-Jhalod Talukas

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The Bombay Government has remitted one-fourth of the land revenue in Dohad-Jhalod Talukas due to the slump in prices. It is understood that this has been done due to the efforts made by the Peasants' Union started at Mirakhedi, under the presidentship of Sjt. Indulal Yagnik. It is further, hoped that the Government will continue the remission till the prices remain the same.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

LORD CHELFORD IS DEAD, DICK--IT'S A MIRACLE THAT WE ESCAPED BEING BURIED, TOO—
IT'S BETTER THIS WAY, CHELFORD--
3-7
BETTER THAT HE SHOULD DIE WITHOUT PEOPLE KNOWING HE WAS--A MURDERER!---
YES, DICK--AND THE SECRET WILL STAY LOCKED WITH THE CHELFORD TREASURE!
SO THAT'S WHY YOU LEFT THE MANUSCRIPT ON THE TABLE, WADE?
EXACTLY, DONAVAN! --IN THAT WAY I KNEW LORD CHELFORD WOULD COME TO US!
INSPECTOR WADE? ---MESSAGE FOR YOU, SIR, FROM SCOTLAND YARD!
I'LL BET THIS MEANS ANOTHER CASE FOR US TO SOLVE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON
3-7

CAN LADIES BE DETECTIVES?

See Last Sunday's Bombay Chronicle

(Pages 34-35)

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